THE TRAVELS OF HILDEBRAND BOWMAN, ESQUIRE,

Into CARNOVIRRIA, TAUPINIERA, OLFACTARIA, and AUDITANTE, in NEW-ZEALAND; in the Iſland of BONHOMMICA, and in the powerful Kingdom of LUXO-VOLUPTO, on the GREAT SOUTHERN CONTINENT.

WRITTEN by HIMSELF;

Who went on ſhore in the ADVENTURE's large Cutter, at Queen Charlotte's Sound New-Zealand, the fatal 17th of December 1773; and eſcaped being cut off, and devoured, with the reſt of the Boat's crew, by happening to be a-ſhooting in the woods; where he was afterwards unfortunately left behind by the ADVENTURE.

An Ape, and Savage (cavil all you can),
Differ not more, than Man compared with Man.

ANONYMOUS.

LONDON:
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TO

JOSEPH BANKS, Esq.

AND

DANIEL CHARLES SOLANDER,
M. D. LL. D.

GENTLEMEN,

I ADDRESS these *Travels* to you, as the best judges of the veracity of some part of them; and as my friend *Omai* was indebted to your friendship and protection (before you could possibly discover his intrinsic merit), to the grateful remembrance of *favours* received in his native country; I flatter myself, you will not refuse your Patronage to one, who was adopted into a Nation, with whom you held

 a friendly

a friendly intercourſe in the *Southern Hemiſphere*, becauſe he was born in *England*.

The inhabitants of great part of *New-Zealand*, are certainly much leſs civiliſed than thoſe of *Otaheite* and the other *Paphian* Iſles; but had you been fortunate enough to have fallen in with the *Auditantine* coaſt, and could have converſed with the natives, I make no doubt but the fair *Shepherdeſſes* of that country, would have rivalled your favourite *charmers*, with this advantage, they ſcorn all *pilfering*, but that of *hearts*.

Should *Government* think proper to ſend any *ſhips* to cultivate *friendſhip* and *commerce* with the Nations I have diſcovered, and I am honoured with the command of one of them, nothing

thing could add ſo much to my ſatisfaction on that event, as the company of two *Gentlemen*, who have ſet ſo laudable an example to all the European *Literati*, of braving the greateſt dangers in the purſuit of uſeful knowledge.

I have the honour to be, with profound reſpect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt devoted,

humble Servant,

St. Alban's-Street,
March, 20th, 1778.

HILDEBRAND BOWMAN.

A CARD.

MR. BOWMAN preſents his reſpectful compliments to the *Public*, and hopes they will not expect from one of his education and profeſſion, purity of ſtyle, or correctneſs of compoſition. To theſe pleaſing and elegant parts of *writing*, theſe high finiſhings, he makes no pretenſion; but in this *Narrative*, contents himſelf with a ſimple relation of facts; valuable only for an inviolable adherence to *truth*, without diſguiſe and without ornament.

He flatters himſelf, ſome allowances will be made for the *Plates*, when it is obſerved, that they were *drawn* and etched by himſelf. His talents

talents in *Deſign* (though uſeful to him in his *Travels*), he is conſcious are below mediocrity; and that theſe ſpecimens now publiſhed, require an apology for their appearance in this country at preſent, when it abounds with excellent *Artiſts*. What he begs leave to ſay in excuſe is, that one of moderate abilities in the *art*, might poſſibly repreſent a ſcene, in which he had been intereſted, either as a *ſpectator* or *actor*, with more *truth*, than another of ſuperior merit could be able to do, only from meer deſcription.

THE

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I.

THE Author's birth, and education. His entering into the Navy. Admitted on board the Adventure as a Midſhipman. Voyage to the South-Seas. Viſits New-Zealand, Outaheite, and other Iſlands. The Adventure ſeparated from the Reſolution. Returns to New-Zealand, where the large Cutter and her Crew are cut off by the Cannibals. The Author eſcapes, and after wandering long in ſearch of the Ship, ſees her under ſail, and out of his reach. Gets a-croſs a Strait in a Canoe, into the Country of the Taupiniarans. Page 1

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The miſerable condition of the Author in Taupiniera. An account of that extraordinary People. Page 40

CHAP. III.

Arrives in Olfactaria. Is adopted by that Nation. Marries. Irruption of the Carnovirrians. Concluſion of that War, The Author elected a Chief of the Third, Second, and Firſt Orders. His ammunition exhauſted, and he in fear of being degraded, from his want of practice with their weapons, as well as of a noſe. Gets the command of a large Canoe going to Auditante, to exchange their Skins. Arrives at Seripante. 78

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Seripante a Factory of Bonhommican Merchants. The Author and his Collegues live at their houſes. Very fair Traders. Viſit the Tents of the Natives. He learns in a ſhort time the Bonhommican and Auditantine languages. Makes a ſpeech to the Olfactarian Chiefs at taking leave of them. By invitation lives ſometime at a Horde of the Auditantines. Falls in love. Lucky diſcovery which cures him of it. The Fleet from Ludorow arrives. The Fair held in conſequence of it. The Author embarks in it, on its return. Arrives at Ludorow. Page 117

CHAP. V.

The Author invited to reſide with a near relation of his friend at Seripante. By the means of him, and others to whom he had

had letters, he is preſented to the Lord Admiral, to the Lord Treaſurer, and at laſt to the Queen. She ſettles a penſion on him. He confers with Officers, Aſtronomers, Surveyors, Phyſicians, and Mechanics, on the means of introducing the Engliſh improvements into the Bonhommican Navy. He is appointed a Poſt Captain, and is to command a ſhip of forty guns (going to the ſouthern continent), under a Commodore. Has the fitting her out in the Engliſh manner. She is much admired. The Queen dines on board of her. They ſail for Luxovolupto. Arrive ſafely at Mirovolante.

Page 165

CHAP. VI.

A Deſcription of the Iſland of Bonhommica and its Inhabitants. Their Moral Senſe.

Senſe. Manners. Cuſtoms. Laws. Government. Religion, &c. &c.

Page 210

CHAP. VII.

The Commanders of the Ships of War invited to lie at the Merchants houſes of the Bonhommican Factory at Mirovolante. Of the pretended ſuperiority of the Luxo-voluptans in the ſenſe of Taſte. Commonneſs of Wheel Carriages in Mirovolante. A wonderful Stigma on failures in Chaſtity of both ſexes. Sees Garrimond, a famous Actor, in one of Avonſwan's Plays. The Commanders introduced at Court. The Author ſought after by the Nobility as coming from a far country. Balls. Routs. Concerts. A Maſquerade. Moraveres taken ill. Practice of Phyſic. State of Luxo-volupto, and neighbouring Kingdoms. The Bonhommican

mican ſailors mobbed on a rejoicing night for the election of a Patriot. Page 253

CHAP. VIII.

Law. A Criminal Trial. Some account of the Country. Miro-volante. Army. Fleet. Manufactures. Court. Dreſs. Language. Learning. Hoſpitals. Summer Amuſements. Summer Theatre. Rondelleva. Fairy Hall. Horſe Race. 320

CHAP. IX.

Every thing prepared for ſailing. Take leave at Court; and of our Friends. Sail with a fair wind. Speak with ſome Armoſerian Privateers. A Storm. Meet with a Dutch Frigate. The Captain of her gives the Author a paſſage to Batavia. Tender parting with Moraveres.

raveres. His friendly behaviour to the Author; and humanity to the Dutch Crew. The Scurvy abates on board the Harlem Frigate, from the uſe of Malt and other things Moraveres ſpared them. Arrives at Batavia. Sent for by the Governor and Council, to interrogate him concerning the Iſland of Bonhommica. Ships fitted out for that diſcovery. The Author falls ſick, but recovers. Sails to the Cape in a Dutch Indiaman. Gets a paſſage home in an Engliſh one. Arrives in Old England. Page 372

THE

ERRATA.

Page 173. *line* 8. *read* opulence.
239. *line* 17. *read* Anjouvini.
266. *line* 19. *read* would do.
2[illegible]. *line* 19. *dele* are.
328. *line* 18. *for* or *read* of.
346. *line* 2. *read* in a medium.

THE

TRAVELS

OF

Hildebrand Bowman, Esq.

CHAP. I.

The Author's birth, and education. His entering into the Navy. Admitted on board the Adventure as a Midshipman. Voyage to the South Seas. Visits New Zealand, Otaheite, and other Islands. The Adventure separated from the Resolution. Returns to New Zealand, where the large Cutter and her Crew are cut off by the Cannibals. The Author escapes, and after wandering long in search of the ship, sees her under sail, and out of his reach. Gets across a Strait in a Canoe, into the Country of the Taupinierans.

I Was born in Holderness, a district of Yorkshire, near the Borough of Heyden; of which my Father was

a freeman. He was a man of great probity and induſtry in buſineſs, and had acquired a competent fortune by farming. A conſiderable farm of Squire Conſtable's, and a ſmaller of his own inheritance, were occupied by him. His family was large; conſiſting of four ſons, and three daughters: of all of us he was equally fond, and ſpared no money on our education, according to his notions of things. I was the third of his ſons in order of birth, and we were all taught to read Engliſh by our Mother, who was a very pious worthy woman. My Father alſo ſometimes heard us ſay our leſſons, and inſtilled early into our minds, the love of honeſty and truth. Theſe repeated inſtructions of his, made a deep impreſſion on mine; to ſo great a degree, that I have always ſcrupulouſly adhered to truth, even in the moſt indifferent matters.

When

When I was eight years old, my Father ſent my brother James (who was a year older) and me, to Pocklington grammar-ſchool, which was then in conſiderable reputation in that country. I ſoon became a kind of favourite, both of the Maſter and the Uſher's, from my good behaviour; not that I wanted ſprightlineſs, or was not ſometimes caught in unlucky tricks, like others of my age, but they were generally overlooked, as they never found me deviating from truth. But what greatly contributed alſo to it was, that I had a great facility in learning languages, and conſequently was, what is called, a good ſcholar. This talent has been of great advantage to me in my travels.

I was taken from ſchool at fifteen years old, having gone through that part of my education with ſome ap-

plauſe; and my Father deſired me to conſider maturely, what way of life would be moſt agreeable to my inclinations; as he was reſolved to indulge his children in every thing which would not tend to their own detriment.

Having been born within a few miles of Hull, a conſiderable ſea-port; and by that means having frequent opportunities of ſeeing ſhips of all kinds; as well as of hearing of the different countries to which they traded; I conceived an early partiality for that way of life, which was ſtrengthened and confirmed by reading books of Voyages and Travels, whenever I could meet with them. When I made this known to my Father, he did not oppoſe it; but as boys often conceive very falſe and inadequate notions of things, he reſolved to ſend me a ſhort voyage by way of trial, before my deſtination

was

was abſolutely fixed. A ſhip was going from Hull to the whale fiſhery; and, at my deſire, that voyage was fixed on. And as there remained five or ſix months to be diſpoſed of before ſhe would ſail, I was ſent to that town to learn Mathematicks, Navigation, the French language, Dancing, and Drawing. Having a good ear and being fond of muſic, I alſo made ſome proficiency on the German Flute. My voyage to Greenland was very far from putting me out of conceit with a ſea-life, and my Father had ſome thoughts of binding me apprentice to a Maſter of a ſhip of his acquaintance at Hull. But ſome of his friends repreſented to him, that having ſuch a friend in the Navy as the worthy member for Heyden, Sir Charles Saunders, it would be a pity to ſtint the boy's genius, who probably might

make a figure in the King's ſervice, and become an Admiral himſelf in time. This pleaſed my little ambition too much, not to preſs my Father to conſent; who, unwilling to baulk me in what was no way blameable, wrote to Sir Charles concerning it; deſiring, if he approved of the ſcheme, to favour him with his intereſt in placing me properly. He received an anſwer in ten days, deſiring I might be immediately ſent to London, as he approved of my going into his Majeſty's ſervice. When I waited on him, he aſked me a great many queſtions, with a deſign I ſuppoſe to try my genius; and ſeemed pleaſed with my anſwers. It being at that time a profound peace in the weſtern parts of Europe, few ſhips of war were in commiſſion, and it required good intereſt to procure a birth. But he very ſoon informed

formed me, that Captain Narbury, of the frigate Mermaid, had promiſed him to admit me on his quarter-deck, and deſired me to wait on him with his compliments, and acquaint him that I was the young man he had mentioned. The Captain received me very graciouſly, and ſaid, the Mermaid would ſail in a month to Newfoundland, and therefore the ſooner I went on board her at Portſmouth, the better. I made all diſpatch poſſible with my little equipment for the voyage, and after having waited on Sir Charles to return him thanks, ſet out for Portſmouth.

I continued two years on board this ſhip; every ſummer we went to Newfoundland, under the command of a Commodore, and returned by the end of November; but as nothing particular happened worth mentioning, I

ſhall paſs over theſe two voyages, taking notice only that I was very civilly treated by the Captain and the inferior officers.

When I returned the ſecond time, I had letters from home, acquainting me with the melancholy news of the death of my dear Mother, whom I very ſincerely lamented, as ſhe juſtly deſerved. Though I was very happy on board the Mermaid, there was no variety in our voyages, and Sir Charles, when he knew my wiſh to change into another ſhip, very ſoon indulged me. I was rated midſhipman on board the Fox, Captain Forteſcue, going up the Mediterranean. Here I had an opportunity of ſeeing Marſeilles, Barcelona, Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples. I continued on board her, till we came home in Autumn 1771. When we lay in Portſmouth harbour, I heard a vaſt deal

of

of Captain Cooke's voyage round the world in the Endeavour bark, accompanied by Meſſrs. Banks and Solander. The wonderful relations which were made concerning it, and the report of two ſhips fitting out to proceed in the Spring under the ſame commander on further diſcoveries, occaſioned in me an eager deſire to make one of the adventurers. I got leave in the winter for a month to ſee my friends; and when at home, could not be eaſy in my mind till I mentioned it to my Father, and aſked his leave to apply to Sir Charles to get me a birth in one of them. I found him very averſe to ſo long and unuſual a voyage, but finding me ſo much bent on it, he at laſt reluctantly complied. Had my dear Mother been alive, I believe ſhe never would have been prevailed on to give her conſent.

Sir

Sir Charles Saunders, when applied to, entered warmly into the affair, applauding my ſpirit; for none knew better than he, the dangers and fatigues of ſuch a voyage. Through his intereſt I was again rated Midſhipman on board the Adventure, Captain Furneaux, and was made infinitely happy; little foreſeeing the many diſtreſſes and hardſhips which were in ſtore for me.

Of this voyage I ſhall give but a very ſhort abſtract, and that only during the time I was on board the Adventure; leaving the reader to receive further information, from the well wrote and candid relation of it, given to the Public by Captain Cooke.

The Reſolution and Adventure failed from Plymouth Sound on the 13th of July 1772, and anchored in Funchiale road in the iſland of Madeira

the

the 29th. Here we took on board a ſufficient quantity of wine; and left it Auguſt 1ſt. Not having water enough to carry us to the Cape of Good Hope, Captain Cooke thought proper to put into Port Praya in the iſland of St. Jago on the 10th; where we ſtayed till the 14th; and, on the 30th of October, came to an anchor in Table Bay.

Here we took in bread, ſpirits, and other neceſſaries; and ſailed from the Cape of Good Hope the 22d of November, in ſearch of a ſouthern continent. We now ſtood to high ſouthern latitudes, where nothing was to be ſeen but iſlands of ice, and ſea birds; the former, however, or rather the looſe ice, ſupplied us with excellent freſh water, after the external part had drained off. In this manner, and as far ſouth as the ice would give us leave,

leave, did we ſurround one half of the ſouthern hemiſphere without ſeeing any continent. We ſeparated from the Reſolution in a gale of wind, on February 9th, 1773, and got into Queen Charlotte's Sound in New Zealand April the 10th, where the Reſolution joined us May 18th. Both ſhips had been 117 days without ſeeing land, and had ſailed 3660 leagues. Winter now beginning, we ſailed from New Zealand June 7th, and arrived at Otaheite Auguſt 16th; where we were in great danger of running upon a reef of rocks, and the Adventure loſt three anchors irrecoverably, the Reſolution being more fortunate.

At this, and the neighbouring iſlands, we continued till September 17th, getting all the freſh proviſions we poſſibly could, wooding and watering.

tering. During this time Captain Furneaux took on board a native of Ulietea called Omai. From Ulietea we ſteered to the Friendly Iſlands, and arrived at that of Amſterdam October 3d. On the 7th, ſailed toward New Zealand, and on the 30th, were again ſeparated from the Reſolution in a gale of wind. We were not able to fetch Queen Charlotte's Sound, but were obliged to anchor, November the 9th, in Tolaga Bay; and on the 30th, got at laſt into Charlotte Sound in New Zealand. There Captain Furneaux found, by a letter Captain Cooke had left for him, in a corked bottle hid under ground, with directions to dig for it, that the Reſolution had been there, and ſailed on the 24th. We immediately ſet about getting the ſhip ready for ſea; and by the 17th of December ſhe was ſo.

That

That day Captain Furneaux ſent Mr. Rowe and Mr. Woodhouſe, Midſhipmen, with eight of his beſt hands, on ſhore, in the large cutter, to gather wild greens, ſuch as cellery and ſcurvy-graſs, to carry to ſea with us. I being a keen ſportſman, begged leave to go with them, to try if I could meet with any game; which being granted, I took a fuſee with me, and ſufficient ammunition, both ball and ſmall ſhot; with ſome baubles to trade with the natives, if I met with any. I know not by what miſtake Captain Furneaux, in his letter to Captain Cooke, which he left for him at the Cape, makes no mention of my being in the cutter. It proved, however, a happy one; for tho' my family have been in the greateſt anxiety about my fate, they had no apprehenſions of my being devoured by creatures of my own ſpecies.

The

The cutter firſt went to Eaſt Bay; but what was wanted not being in plenty there, we proceeded to Graſs Cove, where there was abundance. While the men were employed in gathering them, I walked into the woods, to try if I could meet with any game; not having the leaſt ſuſpicion of an attack from the natives. My ſport happened to carry me farther from our men than I intended; and I was greatly alarmed with the report of ſome muſket ſhot from that quarter. I immediately ran full ſpeed to their aſſiſtance; but before I got half-way, the firing ceaſed; and a horrid ſcream was ſet up, which could only come from the ſavages; and ſeemed not of diſtreſs, but victory. This ſtopped my career, and made ſelf-preſervation appear a neceſſary

ceſſary duty. I therefore proceeded with caution towards the place; reſolving, if poſſible, to keep myſelf unſeen, by the covert of the woods, while I explored the ſcene of action. But, good God! what a horrid ſpectacle appeared! all our men lying dead on the place, and ſurrounded by ſome hundreds of ſavages, of both ſexes and of all ages. I was at firſt tempted to fire among them; but conſidering that by ſo doing I ſhould put them on ſearching for me, and it would be impoſſible to eſcape, I reſtrained my reſentment; but continued ſometime longer in my lurking-place, to obſerve their actions. But how ſhall I relate the horrid feaſt which was prepared for that multitude? the fire was kindled, and the mangled limbs of my poor countrymen and ſhipmates, were put on it to broil for

their unnatural repaſt; nay even ſome parts I ſaw devoured. I could ſtand it no longer, horror ſeized me! my whole frame was in the moſt dreadful tremour! and ſcarcely able to ſupport me in withdrawing into the woods: I ſtaggered about without knowing what I did, or meant to do; excepting only the getting at a diſtance from thoſe vile cannibals.

By degrees as I effected that, my ſtrength and ſpirits gradually recovered themſelves; but ſtill in great agitation of mind, I preſſed forward with all my ſpeed, liſtening to the leaſt noiſe made by the wind among the trees; and often looking back to ſee if I was not purſued.

When I had got four or five miles from the fatal place, I began to conſider how my getting back to the Ad-

venture was to be effected. Having come from her by water, I had given little attention to the courſe of the country; and the hurry of ſpirits I had been in, together with the thickneſs of the woods, made me utterly at a loſs which way to direct my ſteps.

After reflecting for ſome time on what courſe I was to take, while I reſted myſelf a little; the neceſſity of making an attempt to find her out, determined me to take the line of direction (for road or path there was none) which ſeemed moſt probable to lead me to Charlotte Sound. This I did with leſs hurry and more compoſure than before; but with a very heavy heart; conſidering the danger I run from the ſavages, the uncertainty of finding the ſhip, and the want of neceſſary ſubſiſtence in that dreary deſart. Having purſued this

this reſolution for ſome hours, and greatly fatigued, night came on; which called my attention, how it was to be paſſed in greateſt ſafety from ſavage beaſts (if any there were), or ſtill more ſavage men. My deliberation was of ſhort continuance; a tree preſented itſelf to my view with thick ſpreading branches, which promiſed at leaſt to preſerve me from the former. I climbed up into it, and ſeated myſelf as commodiouſly as the nature of the place would admit; but ſuch a dreary melancholy night, ſure no mortal ever paſſed. The ſhocking ſcene was always preſent to my imagination; nor could I help reflecting on myſelf for the fooliſh ardour I had conceived for making this voyage; which was in ſome meaſure contrary to my Father's inclinations. Theſe and ſimilar reflections hindered me

from closing my eyes the whole night; and when day appeared, it brought me but small comfort. The necessity of my situation, however, roused me to new exertions for finding out the Adventure; and, by putting my confidence in an all-seeing Providence, my resolution was wonderfully supported.

My hunger this day became very craving; and tho' there were birds flying about in great numbers, I was afraid the report of my gun, or the lighting of a fire might discover me. I therefore contented myself with nuts, berries, wild celery, and fern roots, which I found in the woods; venturing rather to run the risk of their being unwholesome, than to incur the other more imminent danger. I had yesterday charged my piece with ball, and kept constantly

ſtantly on my guard, but was reſolved not to fire but on the utmoſt neceſſity of ſelf-defence; and happily during this whole day, tho' I ſaw ſome ſavages roaming about (probably in ſearch of game), yet I was not obſerved by them.

Notwithſtanding the unevenneſs of the ground, the thick underwood I had often to force my way through, and ſlender diet; by my computation I muſt that day have travelled ſeventeen or eighteen miles; and perhaps was not nearer the ſhip, than when I ſet out. Thus greatly fatigued, and very diſconſolate, I again took up my lodgings for the night on a tree; but paſſed it more agreeably than the preceding one. For kind ſleep came to my relief, and for a time lulled my cares; but even that was not without alloy, for the ſame idea which, a-

wake, affected me ſo much, was preſented to me in my dreams. Much refreſhed, I proceeded the third day on the ſame (as I feared) fruitleſs purſuit as before, keeping the line of direction I had hitherto followed, no reaſon appearing to me for altering it. My ſucceſs that morning in procuring nouriſhment being very bad, about noon my hunger became intolerable; and to ſuch a degree violent, that it even got the better of my fear of the ſavages. I was beſides tempted with the ſight of birds flying round me, without being alarmed at the human form; and was on the brink of a pure running ſtream to allay my thirſt. I could reſiſt no longer, but drawing the ball, charged with ſmall ſhot, and let drive amongſt them; three fell dead on the

the ground, which were a kind of wood pigeons. My piece was immediately charged again with ball; and then I kindled a fire with ſome dry leaves and bits of ſticks; my birds were ſoon pulled, gutted and broiled. It was happy for me that I had loaded again, for ſcarcely had I voraciouſly devoured two of them, when I perceived two of the natives coming fiercely upon me with ſpears in their hands (being led to ſeek me out by the report of the gun, or the ſight of the fire). I own that horror ſeized me at the ſight of them, and ſcarcely doubting of ſharing the fate of my ſhip-mates, I got preſently on my legs, and cocked my piece; my courage recovered itſelf ſomewhat, and I ſtood ready to receive them. When they got within twenty yards of me I fired, and brought one of

them to the ground; had the other ruſhed in upon me before I could charge, I was undone; but he immediately fled, which eaſed me of my fears. I alſo quitted the place in no ſmall trepidation from the narrow eſcape I had made. When I had got to ſome diſtance from the place, and had in a great meaſure recovered myſelf; the neceſſity into which I had been brought of killing a human creature, gave me a good deal of concern. But when I conſidered that by all laws, human and divine, ſelf-defence is allowed of; my mind was perfectly at eaſe on that ſcore. This train of thought led me to conſider, the wide difference there is, in the manners and ways of thinking of different human beings. In nothing more remarkable than what I had beheld theſe ſavages guilty of, the devouring

devouring their own ſpecies; which all civilized nations hold in the utmoſt deteſtation; and even believe it an innate principle in our natures. I then concluded with myſelf, as that was not one, there was no ſuch thing; but education and habit was all in all; and had I been born in that part of New Zealand, I moſt certainly ſhould have been a cannibal. This ſerved, in ſome meaſure, to ſoften my reſentment againſt theſe poor ſavages, tho' I was firmly reſolved to keep out of their hands.

Having neither ſeen nor heard any fierce animals, but only ſuch timid ones as a ſpecies of deer, hares and foxes; I ventured to lie this night on a dry ſpot of ground, well covered with withered graſs, which I pulled and made a bed of, under a tree;

a tree; which was quite luxury to what I had been uſed to.

To give a minute and unintereſting journal of my peregrinations, and ſubſiſtence in the woods, in ſearch of the Adventure, would be full of repetitions, and tireſome to the reader: I ſhall only therefore ſay in general, that after ſeveral times changing my courſe, at laſt, on the 23d of December, I found myſelf on the ſide of Charlotte Sound, where ſhe lay; which I knew by certain marks; but to my great mortification, found her there no longer. I got up on the higheſt ground near the ſea, to look out for her; and ſaw her under ſail about a league off; ſhe having only ſailed that morning, as the wind was fair and a freſh breeze; ſo that if I had come

but

but an hour ſooner, I ſhould have got on board. My fear of the ſavages did not now prevent my firing, and hanging out my handkerchief, faſtened to the end of a long ſtick, by way of ſignal to the people on board the Adventure; but they had not obſerved it, as they kept on their way, and were ſoon at a great diſtance.

The hope of being able to join the Adventure, had hitherto ſupported my ſpirits; but when I ſaw her irretrievably gone, my heart ſunk into the moſt abject deſpondency. I ſat motionleſs as a ſtatue, eyeing her as ſhe went from me, and death ſeemed, then, the moſt deſirable event that could befall me. While in this ſituation of mind and body, I was alarmed with the hollowing of the natives at ſome diſtance

tance from me. I ſtarted up in a manner mechanically, to view whereabouts they were, and how I ſhould make my eſcape from them; for though death would have been deſirable, the being eat by men ſhocked my nature, and I could not bear the thoughts of it. Fortunately they were not very near, and I had ſufficient time to make my eſcape from them, on the contrary direction to that from whence their voices came. Some philoſophical reader will perhaps cry out here; What was it to you, what became of your body after your death, whether it was eat by worms or ſavages? I grant it; but when a ſtrong impreſſion is made on the imagination, a man cannot think philoſophically. And I queſtion whether ever a philoſopher of them all, in my ſituation, would not

have

have endeavoured to preſerve his earthly part from the jaws of the cannibals.

But to return to my travels. This alarm rouſed me from my languid deſpondency; and I reſolved, with the aſſiſtance of a good providence, to ſtruggle againſt all difficulties with fortitude; leaving the event to the all-diſpoſing will of the creator and preſerver of all mankind.

As I had now no farther buſineſs in that part of the country, and knew from charts, that New Zealand (as it is called by the Europeans) is a great extent of country, divided into iſlands, lying contiguous to each other, and ſeparated by narrow ſeas; I therefore reſolved to explore ſome other part of it, where perhaps men of more humanity might be found, than

than thoſe I ſo much feared and deteſted. I therefore turned my face weſtward, and marched on with a good deal of ſpirit, but with great caution. The huſbanding my amunition became now a matter of great concern, as I had not a great deal, and no poſſibility of a ſupply, but by what would make it unneceſſary. I reſolved therefore never to fire, but upon an abſolute neceſſity, either in ſelf-defence, or when ſubſiſtence could not otherwiſe be procured; and when I did, not to waſte my ſhot on ſmall birds, but always fire at large ones, deer or hares, that would ſubſiſt me ſeveral days.

As I had got near the ſea, it appeared moſt eligible to keep hold of the coaſt; but ſtill a little way within the ſkirts of the woods. Five or

ſix

ſix days paſſed, without any thing happening which was material; at the end of that time, the coaſt turned a little to the left hand, as if it was going to form a Bay; and in three days more, I could ſee land on the other ſide, but at a great diſtance. As I proceeded on, the land ſtill appeared nearer; until at laſt it ſeemed not to be above four or five leagues over, at the place I then was, but widened again farther on. I concluded that to be therefore the narroweſt part of that channel.

As mortals know the preſent danger and diſagreeableneſs of their ſituations, but what will happen by a change is wiſely kept from them, they are always ready to graſp at any opportunity of freeing themſelves, from the burdens with whoſe

weight they are oppreſſed. This was my caſe, I looked on the oppoſite ſhore with deſiring eyes, and hoped that if I could be conveyed thither, more hoſpitable people might be met with, whoſe friendly intercourſe would make my life paſs more agreeably; for the ſolitary ſtate I was in was become almoſt inſupportable.

The great inclination I had, to find ſome means of paſſing that ſtrait, kept me near it; and ſet me on contriving how it might be effected; but as I had no better inſtruments than a knife and hanger to cut down trees, or faſhion them afterwards into a raft or canoe, the thing appeared impoſſible, or would at leaſt be the labour of months. And how that could be carried on for ſo long a time, without being diſcovered, was not eaſy to conceive.

I met

I met here with a delicacy, of which I had been always very fond; it was very fine oyſters; there happened to be a bed of them near the ſhore, to which I had frequent recourſe. One day, as I was going to viſit my hoard, as I thought it, a canoe with one of the natives in it, ſtruck my eye-ſight, and greatly ſurpriſed me. My caution had become ſo habitual, that I drew back, mechanically, out of his ſight, and then conſidered ſeriouſly, on what was to be done. Providence ſeemed to have provided this canoe for my eſcape, as there was almoſt a certainty of ſhooting the owner, by my taking aim coolly from a reſt. The morality however of this action did not ſeem quite blameleſs, notwithſtanding my unfortunate ſituation; mur-

der and robbery appeared to me great crimes; and probably too, of a man who had no concern in the deſtruction of my countrymen. I rejected the idea, without being much tempted to do otherwiſe; reſolving only to watch his motions, and obſerve to what place he carried it. He loaded it with oyſters, and afterwards paddled it two or three miles along the coaſt, where ſeveral women met him; he then unloaded the canoe, and they carried the oyſters away in baſkets, very handſomely made. When that was done, he paddled it back again, and hid it in a ſmall creek, not far from the oyſter bank; which was very thick of under-wood, and departed. Though I ſcrupled ſhooting the ſavage, and robbing him of his canoe; the borrowing of it to croſs

the ſtrait, did not, in my circumſtances, appear ſo inexcuſable; as it was poſſible he might recover it again, ſome time or other. The danger, however, of going four or five leagues, in ſo poor a veſſel, deſerved to be maturely weighed; eſpecially as the waves might be very much agitated, in ſo broad a channel, if it ſhould happen to blow any wind. This was ſoon over-ruled, the danger of being drowned, and made a feaſt for fiſhes, had little horror in it, when oppoſed to the riſk I every day was expoſed to. As the continuance of my voyage might be long, conſidering I had no ſail; it was neceſſary to provide ſea-ſtores: for which half a deer was dreſſed; and, together with fern roots and plenty of oyſters, made up my ſtock. My

greateſt difficulty was about freſh water, having no veſſel to hold any. This difficulty ſeemed inſurmountable; but as I was reſolved on the attempt, ſome ſhift muſt be made: no other occurred, after long thinking on the ſubject, but to *fill my hat* as full as it could hold; taking care to drink plentifully before I ſet out, that a longer time might elapſe before my precious element was begun upon.

Thus victualled, I ſet out one fine morning on my voyage, when the wind was moderate, and with an ebb tide. Paddling, was what I had not been accuſtomed to, and therefore was awkward at; but a willing mind goes a great way in learning to paddle, as well as in every thing elſe. While the ebb continued,

nued, the water was ſmooth, and I made my way through it pretty faſt; but about noon when it began to flow, there was a conſiderable agitation, and topling, owing to the narrowneſs of the channel; which made my labour much more difficult and fatiguing. I ſtrained every nerve however to get on, though apparently much ſlower than before. Luckily for me, it proved a fine night; part of which was paſſed in reſting myſelf, and taking ſome refreſhment. In the morning I found myſelf half-way over; but the much deſired country, had a very unpromiſing appearance; exhibiting bleak mountains covered over with heath, excepting near the ſhore, and ſcarcely a tree to be ſeen.

I now obſerved, that ſince the mid channel was paſſed, the flood carried

me towards the ſhore, and the ebb on the contrary from it. To ſave my labour then, I reſted myſelf during the former, and paddled ſtoutly during the latter, to prevent my loſing the ground I had got. In the afternoon, it became ſqually with rain; the laſt was very agreeable, though it wet me to the ſkin, as it recruited my ſtock of water; but the ſqualls of wind put me often in great danger of overſetting. Though I had got within half a league of the ſhore, when night came on, ſurely never was one paſſed more diſagreeably. It was extremely dark, and the wind increaſed to a ſtorm; ſo that I expected every moment to be overſet, or daſhed againſt the rocks. Towards morning it abated, and when day appeared, I found myſelf within half

half a mile of a ſandy beach: my whole force was exerted to reach it, and with ſucceſs; for which I fell on my knees, and returned thanks to the all-powerful maker and governour of the world.

CHAP. II.

The miſerable condition of the Author in Taupiniera. An account of that extraordinary People.

THE firſt thing I did, after getting on ſhore, was to take a view of the country, I had ſo anxiouſly longed to be an inhabitant of. But great was my diſappointment! bleak and barren mountains only preſented themſelves to my ſight. No houſes for inhabitants of any kind, and only ſome ſtunted trees, here and there in the hollows, which afforded no ſhelter from either ſun or rain. I roamed about with a heavy heart, as there ſeemed no poſſibility of ſubſiſting, and was almoſt tempted to return

return in the canoe to the oppoſite ſhore: but that idea kept not its ground long; my deteſtation of it ſoon recurred to my imagination. But, beſides, as all my proviſions were expended, how could ſuch a paſſage be undertaken without more, and where were they to be found? In this diſconſolate ſtate of mind, I wandered about, without any object in view; when happily a clear ſtream of excellent water preſented itſelf. This gave me ſome conſolation, and I drank freely of it. It then occurred to me, that though the land ſeemed to produce nothing for the ſupport of human life, yet the ſea might: recollecting the excellent oyſters on the oppoſite ſhore. I examined then the beach carefully for ſhell-fiſh of any ſort, but for ſome time

time with little ſucceſs; at laſt cockles, muſcles, and ſome other kinds with which I was unacquainted, were found in great plenty; and with them my hunger was allayed. While I was buſy in fulfilling the moſt neceſſary of all duties, the preſervation of the individual, I happened accidentally to caſt my eyes on the ſand, and was much ſurpriſed to obſerve great numbers of prints of human feet. This gave me inconceivable joy; but where theſe people dwelt, as no houſes were to be ſeen, puzzled me greatly. It was plain to me, that many hours had not paſſed ſince they had been there, becauſe the flood tide coming in, would have effaced the impreſſions. I then compared the ſize of their feet with my own, by making prints in the ſand cloſe

cloſe by theirs, and found mine at leaſt two inches longer. This made me conclude, that only children had been there; but where ſhould they come from? The affair ſeemed inexplicable, and I reſolved to keep thereabout 'till it was cleared up: but where elſe could I go, with any certainty of ſubſiſting?

My thoughts were next employed, about the means of paſſing the night, in ſome ſort of comfort and ſafety: to which end I pitched upon a ſpot, above high-water mark, betwixt two rocks; leaving juſt room for my bed, which I intended making of the heath which grew upon the mountains. Climbing up then the neareſt, I pull-ed a ſufficient quantity for my intention; but, upon examining the ſhrub with attention, it ſeemed of a different

ſpecies

ſpecies from what we have in England, though for my purpoſe preferable, being ſofter, and of a more agreeable ſmell. When night came on, I lay down upon it; hoping (notwithſtanding many anxious thoughts about my ſituation) that ſleep would for a time, releaſe me from my cares; more eſpecially, as the two preceding nights had ſcarcely afforded me any reſt. About an hour after, when it was, as I judged, low water, a noiſe ſomething betwixt the human voice, and grunt of a hog diſturbed me. I immediafely ſtarted up, when there appeared (though the night was dark) about a dozen of human creatures of a low ſize, catching ſhell-fiſh on the beach. Their ſmall ſize made me imagine they were children, as I had before done,

done, from the impreſſion of their feet on the ſand; I therefore went boldly up to them, and in the Otaheite language aſked them where they lived. In place of any anſwer to my queſtion, they ran away full ſpeed: I followed them, and called with a tone of authority to ſtop; but it only increaſed their haſte to get from me. Both my curioſity and intereſt were ſo much concerned, to know who they were, that I reſolved to try if the report of my fuſee, would intimidate them enough to ſtop their flight. I fired it up in the air, upon which they all fell down, and lay without motion, thinking no doubt they were killed. Going up to them, I ſaid kindly, and without any ſigns of anger, that they were in no danger

from

from me, as I wanted their aſſiſtance both in food and lodging. The poor creatures then recovered themſelves a little; and upon their knees, holding up both their hands, ſeemed to implore my mercy. I ſpoke again to them in the ſame mild manner, that they need fear nothing, but there was no appearance of their underſtanding me. Seeing that I had only ſigns left, by which they might be made to underſtand me, I tried to make them comprehend, by different geſtures, that they ſhould return to their former occupations, and with much difficulty ſucceeded; whilſt I carefully obſerved them, as well as the darkneſs of the night would permit. My firſt diſcovery was, that they were not children, but full grown perſons of a thick, ſquat make

make, and only about four foot and a half high. Some young ones there alſo were; and all were buſy in gathering ſhell-fiſh, and carrying them without high-water mark; where they laid them in ſeparate heaps, as if belonging to different families. My next obſervation was, that they ſeemed to go about their buſineſs, with as much eaſe and regularity, as if it was broad day-light. But I was ſtill more ſurpriſed, when many of them threw themſelves into the water; and ſwimming for a little while, dived, bringing always up with them one or two fiſh. Theſe things I could not comprehend, but concluded it was owing to habit, which produces ſurpriſing effects. What next came into my thoughts, was, why theſe people had not come alſo

alſo at the former ebb tide in the day-time; but that was ſoon accounted for, by the fear they might be in of the cannibals from the oppoſite ſhore; and ſeemed a convincing reaſon to me, that I ought to be upon my guard, againſt their attacks even there.

When the ebb was ſpent, and the flood coming in, the natives having finiſhed for the preſent, all came to me, and made an offer of what they had got in rude baſkets, which I declined. One of the men then made me underſtand by ſigns, that he intreated me to go home with him. This invitation was accepted, as I was curious to ſee their habitations. We ſet out for his abode about two hours before day, attended by another grown perſon (probably a female) and a child, and walked but a quar-

ter of a mile, before we entered a cave of a pretty large ſize, dug in the ſide of the mountain. It had a narrow entrance of eight or ten feet long, and then grew much wider in a roundiſh form; this I learned from my feeling, for it was much darker in it than in the open air. The roof was ſo low, that I was obliged to ſtand almoſt double; and my ſenſe of ſmelling was more offended than it could have been in any pig-ſtye in England. All this my curioſity made me bear for ſome time, in hopes ſome kind of light would be produced: but as I heard by the motion of their jaws, they had begun to eat their fiſh raw, and felt ſome preſſed againſt my hands, hearing at the ſame time an articulate grunt of invitation. (as I ſuppoſed), I could ſtand it no longer,

but groped my way out again; and happy I thought myſelf when refreſhed by the open air. One of them followed me, and ſaid ſomething, which I ſuppoſed was preſſing me to return, but was civilly excuſed by me. I took as good notice of the ſituation of the cave, as the darkneſs would permit, and made the beſt of my way to the heath bed, where I ſleeped comfortably till noon.

When ſleep left me, my cares returned; and my thoughts were for ſome time employed on the diſappointment of my hopes, in meeting with a ſociable people on this coaſt. For what ſociety could I have with ſuch ſtupid, and naſty animals? whoſe language, ſeemed to differ little, from the ſimple and uniform ſounds, with which nature has endued many brutes;

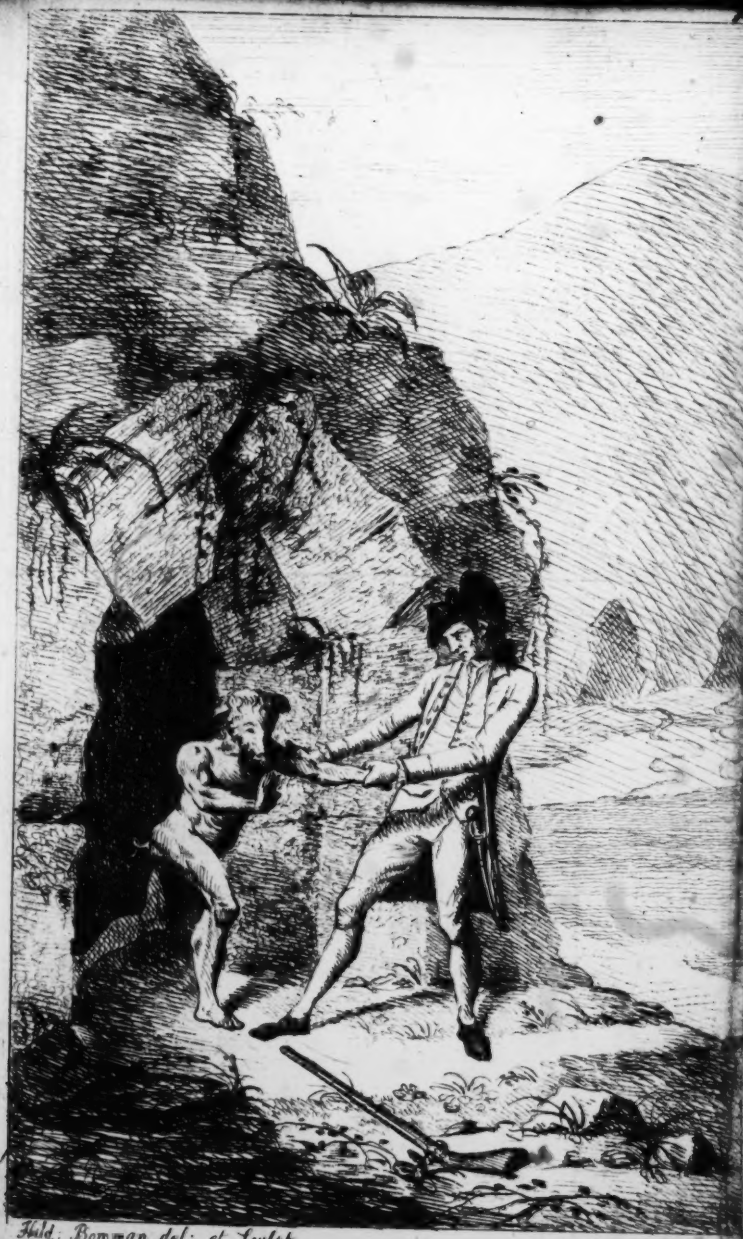
brutes; and whoſe habitations were not to be endured by a human creature, bred in decency and cleanlineſs. The only thing with reſpect to them which was favourable, was, that they did not ſeem fierce or dangerous, and had conceived a great reſpect for me; which I might improve to my advantage. When I aroſe, and walked on the beach, it was quite as ſolitary as the day before, though it was then ebb tide, not the leaſt appearance of a human creature. This was accounted for by me, in the ſame manner as the night before; from the fear of irruptions of the cannibals from the oppoſite coaſt; and I concluded it neceſſary to be in more ſecurity from them, than where my bed at preſent was placed. After mature deliberation,

tion, I could fall on no better contrivance, than imitating the natives; either in finding an uninhabited cave, which I might get cleaned out, or ſetting them to work to dig me a new one, if I obſerved by day-light, that thoſe in uſe were not damp or unwholeſome. Having come to this reſolution, after ſatisfying my hunger with ſome ſhell-fiſh, and my thirſt at the limpid ſtream, I ſet out in queſt of my hoſt's habitation, and after no very long ſearch luckily found it.

I entered without ceremony, and having got to the bottom of the cave, which was nearly as dark as the night before; I found the three inhabitants faſt aſleep, lying on the bare ground, ſnorting and ſnoring, in the midſt of putrid fiſh, and their own naſti-

neſs, which different nauſeous ſmells had almoſt overcome me. My haſte to be gone, made me ſhake and rouſe one of the full grown perſons, with very little ceremony, and I at laſt ſucceeded in waking him, for it happened to be a male. I made him get up, and taking his hand, in a manner forced him out of the cave. When he was in the light, what firſt drew my attention, was his face; which, though of the human form, had ſome reſemblance to a hog; like caricature drawings I had ſeen. He had a thick buſhy beard, and (dirt excepted) was as naked as when he came into the world. No tattoings, nor ear or noſe ornaments, theſe people being too ſluggiſh, to have any vanity of that ſort. After having ſatisfied my curioſity, with regard to his form,

I made ſigns to him, that I wanted a cave to ſleep in; but he took not the leaſt notice of them, either by word or geſture; nor had frequent repetitions of thoſe and others, any more effect upon him. Suſpecting then that he was ſtill aſleep, I ſpoke loud, but not in a threatening tone: this affected him, and convinced me he was awake. After this I tried all the means I could think of, to make him go along with me, but without ſucceſs. This appearing the effects of ſulkineſs, I took him by the hand and forced him on; but though he followed me, it was like a blind man who depends entirely on his guide. Being much ſurpriſed at this phenomenon, I examined his eyes; and to my great ſurpriſe, found they reſembled thoſe of a mole, more than of a hu-



Hild: Bowman. del: et Sculpt.

See Page 54

a human creature. This diſcovery ſeemed to account for the blindneſs of theſe people in a full light, and their clear-ſightedneſs in the dark; but it was ſo much out of the common courſe of nature, that I knew not how to credit it, and therefore left it for further examination. As this man could be of no aſſiſtance to me, I led him back to his cave, and laid him down in his ſtye.

Seeing my dependance (at leaſt in the day-time) muſt be upon myſelf, I began to examine the nature of the cave; and found it was dug out of a ſoft rock, was very dry, and conſequently wholeſome. My next endeavours were uſed, towards finding an empty one, which might be appropriated to my own uſe; but as they were few in number, all that I could

ſee were inhabited, and all as naſty as the firſt. After almoſt deſpairing of ſucceſs, I ſaw, at ſome diſtance, the mouth of one not yet examined: it proved to be only half made, and for ſome reaſon or other never completed, but was perfectly ſweet and clean. This charmed me, and was the more agreeable, as it was not ſo deep, but that the external air would breathe upon me, to whoſe open expoſure I had been ſo long accuſtomed. My bed of heath was my next care, which was eaſily removed to my new habitation; and as no other fewel could be got to dreſs the fiſh, (which I had no doubt the natives would ſupply me with) but the ſame heath: I pulled a ſufficient quantity of it, and laid it in my cave; reſolving that night, to treat the natives with a feaſt

a feaſt of their own catching, while I at the ſame time made an experiment on their organs of ſight.

At the uſual time I went to the beach, where a much greater number of the natives were aſſembled, than the night before; there were near forty perſons, of all ages, and of both ſexes; probably from the report which had been ſpread of my wonderful appearance.

As ſoon as they ſaw me approaching, they all came and made their ſubmiſſions on their knees, and with uplifted hands; which I moſt graciouſly received, and then made ſigns to them to go on with their fiſhing. Every thing paſſed in the ſame manner as the night before, and they catched a great many fiſh, of different kinds and ſizes, but all unknown to me;

me; which however I found afterwards were all wholeſome and well taſted. I was now thoroughly convinced, that the ſight of theſe people was ſo good in the dark, that they ſaw the fiſh lying aſleep at the bottom of the water, and conſequently had little difficulty in ſeizing them, when they dived.

When all was over, they came to me as before, and made an offer of what they had caught: I took a little from each family, and made ſigns for them all to follow me; which was immediately complied with. The ſcene was at the front of my cave. My firſt operation was gutting the fiſh with my knife; which ſeemed new to them, as it occaſioned much grunting in the circle around me. I then lighted a fire, and made a conſiderable

ble blaze, to ſee what effect it would have on their ſight; and, as I expected, they ſeemed all ſtruck blind immediately; running from it in great confuſion, and tumbling one over another. As ſoon as the blaze was over, they came around me again, when putting the fiſh on the embers 'till they were ſufficiently done, I began to eat them, and offered ſome to every one; but few accepted, and fewer, after taſting, ſeemed to approve my cookery; ſo powerful is cuſtom, however contrary to reaſon and nature it may be. As ſoon as the repaſt was over, I diſmiſſed my gueſts with great kindneſs; who no doubt wondered very much at what they had ſeen, and could not take me for any thing leſs than a divinity.

I was now ſettled in the neighbourhood of theſe wretched creatures; and

and though there ſeemed nothing to be feared from their malevolence or treachery; yet, excepting the fiſh they gave me to ſuſtain a miſerable life, as to any ſociety, I had better have had as many dogs or horſes for my companions; much more cleanly, and very near as ſenſible, animals. Thoſe would have been near me whenever I choſe; but I was obliged to imitate theſe, in my hours of reſt as well as in my habitation; for in the day-time all was ſolitary and diſmal, nor was there a poſſibility of any intercourſe with them in their vile habitations.

Being reſolved however to make the moſt of my ſituation, I cultivated a kind of intimacy with the natives at the beach, and before my cave; the better to examine into their bodily peculiarities, and mental faculties.

ties. For that purpoſe I endeavoured to learn the language, which ſeemed to be no very difficult matter, being a very ſimple one; and how could it be otherwiſe with people who neceſſarily muſt have ſo few ideas. The poor creatures were willing to oblige me, as far as their capacities would permit; and when they once underſtood, that by pointing to any particular part of the body or thing, I meant they ſhould name it in their language, they immediately complied. By this common and ſimple method we made ſome progreſs, for I alſo named it to them in Engliſh.

In the courſe of my ſchooling with different maſters, I learnt that they had no word for fire; they always ſhaking their heads whenever I pointed to it; which was a convincing proof to me, that they were entirely ignorant

rant of it before. Their blindneſs in the day, and clear-ſightedneſs in the dark, became from repeated obſervations a fact not to be doubted by me; however contrary it may be to the common courſe of nature all over the world, both in men and moſt kinds of animals. I ſhall not pretend to account for this phenomenon, unleſs the reſemblance of their eyes to thoſe of moles, may be thought ſufficient for that purpoſe. But it may be aſked, Did nature form theſe people's eyes, on purpoſe for their peculiar way of living in the ſide of that mountain? To that I ſhall not pretend to give an anſwer, but leave it to naturaliſts to diſcuſs. I have been told by a learned Phyſician ſince my return, to whom I had given an account of theſe extraordinary mortals,

that

that there is a diſorder in the eyes (but a very rare one) called nyctalopia, which exactly reſembles the ſight of this ſpecies of people. But it is not to be imagined, that a whole people (tho' far from numerous) can be equally diſeaſed in that manner. It was a conſiderable time before I could find out, whether theſe people had any name they diſtinguiſhed themſelves by; and at laſt I learned that they called themſelves Taupinierans; but to write it in the manner it is pronounced by them, would far exceed my power, and I ſhall therefore leave it to the imagination of the reader.

Having ſtill ſome anxiety about a viſit from the cannibals of the oppoſite coaſt, I one night carried ſeveral of my friends to the place where the

canoe

canoe lay, letting them know that I had come in it from the oppoſite coaſt. This ſeemed another novelty to them, and they had no name for it; which gave me no ſmall ſatisfaction, as I might now ſleep in quiet, without fearing ſuch diſagreeable gueſts. It had lain a little on my conſcience, that I had not been able to return that canoe; but as there was no poſſibility of doing it, I was obliged to leave the reſtoration of it to fortune.

The only Taupinieran whom I ſuffered to enter my habitation, was a boy of five or ſix years old from the next cave to me. All animals when young, are prettier, and more playful, than thoſe come to maturity; this child diverted me, and had taken a particular fancy to my company.

pany. He ſometimes ſtole to my cave in the duſk of the evening, (which was their morning) before it was quite dark, when we uſed to play together. One evening when we were at romps, I diſcovered to my great ſurpriſe, that he had a ſhort tail, like that of a young pig; being ſcarcely able to believe my own feeling, I examined it over and over, and found it an undoubted truth. Though I had no doubt of finding the whole race formed in the ſame manner, it would have been inexcuſable in me, to have neglected aſcertaining the fact inconteſtably; eſpecially when it might be done with ſo little trouble: the reſult was, that both ſexes were furniſhed with theſe ſmall appendages. I am apprehenſive that my veracity may be here liable to

ſuſpicion; which has ſet me on reading books of travels, and examining the opinions of authors on that ſubject, ſince my return home. Great was my joy, to find that ſeveral travellers had ſeen men with ſuch rear appendixes; which a learned judge in the northern part of this iſland has made a collection of, and, after a thorough examination, gives entire credit to. It is alſo very ſatisfactory to me, that this my account of the Taupinierans, will give a ſingular pleaſure to this learned gentleman; who has been ſneered at by ſome ſmatterers in knowledge, on this very account.

The females were no ways diſtinguiſhed from the males in their dreſs; the love of ſhow ſuppoſed to be innate in that ſex, took not place here; perhaps

perhaps from a want of the poſſibility of gratifying it. But I muſt do theſe ladies the juſtice to declare, that on ſeeing ſome glaſs beads, which all ſavages are fond of, they took no pleaſure in them, and declined their acceptance. By the advances which ſeveral of them made me, they however ſeemed to have no objection to a tender connection; but I gave none of them any encouragement, as it was always my opinion, that wronging another in his bed was a very great crime. It may be perhaps ſaid, that my virtue was put under no great temptation. I grant it; but conſidering my youth, health, and long abſence from Otaheite, many in my circumſtances might not have withſtood it.

Marriage amongſt theſe people is contracted with little ceremony, there

being neither prieſt nor magiſtrate; and is as eaſily diſſolved, both being dependent on the will of the parties.

Paternal government in each family, is the only one known; all being alike in authority; and if any diſpute happens about their fiſh, it is referred to their male neighbours, whoſe verdict is always deciſive. I could not learn that they had any religion, except a kind of veneration for the moon; which they pay when firſt ſeen after the change, by falling down on their faces for ſome moments. It did not appear to me to be on account of the light ſhe gave, as that they would willingly be excuſed from; but becauſe it was the fineſt ſight, which came within their ſphere of viſion; for they have not the leaſt idea of the ſun.

The

The number of that ſingular ſpecies of men at this place, was under fifty; but whether there were any at other beaches on the coaſt I could not learn. They are ſo ſurrounded with mountains, that theſe people have no communication with them, if there are.

I had now lived about ſix weeks with theſe wretched mortals, and had learned a great many words of their language. It may be eaſily imagined, that I did not paſs my time ſo agreeably among them, as not to frequently turn in my thoughts how to get out of their country. But great difficulties attended every reſolution I could take. The idea of returning to the land from whence I came, could never get the leaſt entrance; there was then no other alternative, but to croſs the mountains, or coaſt along

in the canoe, till ſome flat country appeared, which might promiſe inhabitants, and a ſupply of proviſions. The ſimple inhabitants could give me no information with reſpect to either. If I croſſed the mountains, being entirely ignorant of their extent, what danger might I run for want of proviſions and water? and if on the other hand, my determination was for the coaſting voyage, equal danger of the above wants preſented themſelves; eſpecially as I had obſerved in coming over the ſtrait, that the coaſt on each hand continued mountainous as far as I could ſee. The chance of meeting with barbarous inhabitants, I thought was equal either way, and muſt be riſked.

At laſt I came to a reſolution of croſſing the mountains; and could

could think of no other proviſions to carry with me, but fiſh dried in the ſun, which I immediately ſet about preparing. My walks for ſome days before I ſet out, were up different parts of the mountains, to reconnoitre the propereſt courſe to be taken. When my friends were informed of my reſolution, they ſhewed as much concern for loſing me, as their ſluggiſh diſpoſitions were capable of; and when I took leave of them, almoſt the whole ſhed tears, and wiſhed me ſucceſs.

I ſet out then on this arduous undertaking on the 28th of February, 1774, and recommending myſelf to the protection of a kind providence, began ſlowly to aſcend the mountain; knowing that the way to hold out long in any undertaking, was to

purſue it with ſteadineſs and moderation; the weather was fine, and my ſpirits good. For three hours I laboured up the firſt mountain, and after taking breath a little, and viewing the ſtill higher ones before me, began to deſcend, and continued ſo doing for two hours more. At the bottom of this vale appeared a ſtream of running water, which tempted me to ſtop there to recruit my ſtrength with reſt, and ſuch refreſhment as my fiſh and the ſtream afforded. Here I loaded my piece with ſmall ſhot, believing there was nothing to fear from enemies of any kind; and that I might poſſibly meet with growſe or ſome other game, which would be a great regale.

I now purſued my journey, and laboured up a higher mountain than the

the former, but without ſeeing either bird or beaſt; at the top there was a ſenſible alteration in the air, which was become much colder, tho' the wind had not changed. I could here ſee before me mountains piled on mountains, and the hoary heads of the higheſt, covered with eternal ſnow, which almoſt ſtaggered my reſolution.

But taking courage, I deſcended to another vale of ſmall depth, for an hour brought me to its bottom; here I again found water, and being very much fatigued, reſolved to take up my quarters there for the night. Heath for my bed, was found in plenty, the ſame was my covering, and kept me tolerably warm in thoſe bleak regions; fatigue lulled me to balmy reſt, where I ſlept as ſoundly,

as

as in the beſt chamber in England on a bed of down. Next morning much refreſhed, I renewed my labours, which ſeemed to have no end; and the cold began to be very intenſe. This day I had the luck to ſhoot a brace of growſe, which made my dinner; and delicious morſels they were. I fortunately found a lake of freſh water on the very ſummit of a mountain, or I ſhould have been entirely deſtitute; for the higher the mountains, the vales became more and more ſhallow. The ſecond night was paſſed more diſagreeably than the former, owing to the cold; nor could I make myſelf comfortable, with all the heath I ſpread on me and around my bed.

I now approached the ſnowy region, and was not without apprehenſions

henſions from the danger of paſſing it; but conſidering with myſelf that this danger overcome, the worſt would certainly be paſt, and I ſhould begin to deſcend on the other ſide; my reſolution was ſtrengthened, and I advanced boldly to the undertaking. The ſnow was hard enough to bear my weight, and for ſome time I made a conſiderable progreſs towards the ſummit; the walking briſkly keeping me warm: but to my great grief, a ſhower of ſnow came on, at firſt gently and in ſmall drops; but afterwards in large flakes and attended with wind. While the ſnow ſhower continued moderate, I puſhed on, and believed myſelf at the very top of the mountain; but when it became heavy, the air was ſo filled with it, and the atmoſphere ſo cloudy,

that

that I durſt not venture to ſtir a ſtep farther, for fear of loſing my way, or tumbling down ſome precipice. Keeping then nearly in the ſame ſpot, I walked backwards and forwards to keep myſelf warm, but with very melancholy reflections; for ſhould it continue till night, my fate was inevitable. In about an hour and a half however, it gave over ſnowing to my great joy; the ſky cleared up, and I was entertained with the ſight (tho' at a conſiderable diſtance), of a country well wooded and watered, which promiſed better days. I got clear of the ſnowy part of the mountain on the oppoſite ſide before night, and took up my quarters in the beſt manner I could. Game was more plentiful on this ſide, than the other; for beſides the ſpecies of growſe I had killed

killed before; there were ſome black cocks, and a few hares. The cold decreaſed as I got nearer the flat country, and in two days I reached it, to my great ſatisfaction.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Arrives in Olfactaria. Is adopted by that nation. Marries. Irruption of the Carnovirrians. Concluſion of that war. The Author elected a chief of the 3d, 2d, and 1ſt, orders. His ammunition exhauſted, and he in fear of being degraded, from his want of practice with their weapons, as well as of a noſe; gets the command of a large canoe, going to Auditante to exchange their ſkins. Arrives at Seripante.

BEFORE my deſcent into the flat country, I had loaded my fuſee with ball, but with a reſolution of not uſing it but on the utmoſt neceſſity; intending to run all riſks for the mending of my condition; as my way of life for ſome time paſt was

become intolerably irkſome. The deſign I formed, was to apply to the firſt human creature, I met with, in an open fearleſs manner as if in a civiliſed country, to tell them my ſituation, and deſire their friendſhip. I hoped the Otaheite language which I had acquired in a tolerable degree, both by converſing with the natives of that and the other iſlands when there, and with Omai, on board the Adventure, would enable me to put it in execution; as many of the natives of New Zealand underſtood it, from the affinity it had with their own.

I entered then boldly into the woods, and looked out for their habitations. It was not long before a village (as it may be called) appeared; conſiſting of ten or twelve huts.

Going

Going into one of the largeſt of them, I found four of the natives lying on the ground, who ſeemed ſurpriſed at ſeeing me. I ſpoke to them in the Otaheite language with ſeeming unconcern, that I had belonged to a large canoe, which came from the fartheſt part of the world, and by a misfortune which happened to a ſmaller one on that coaſt, had been left behind. The oldeſt of the men anſwered me in their own language (which I underſtood) that I was welcome, and might depend on the friendſhip of the Olfactarian nation. He then invited me to lie down by them, and ſaid, we have ſeen men like you in a large canoe on this coaſt many moons ago; they were our good friends, and traded honeſtly with us. His deſcription anſwered ſo exactly

exactly with the Endeavour that I aſſured him they were my countrymen; and he that commanded the large canoe then, had been lately on the coaſt with two much larger ones; in one of which I had been. I now recollected that I had ſome beads, nails, and other trade in my pockets, and taking them out, made an offer of ſome to each of the Olfactarians, (as they called themſelves) beginning with the eldeſt who had converſed with me. They all received my preſents with ſeeming pleaſure, but eſpecially the nails. I was now aſked if I was hungry, and choſe to eat; and having anſwered in the affirmative, a young man was deſired to call one of the women, to bring me ſome veniſon and ſet it before me, which ſhe did, in a more decent

manner than I expected. My appetite was good, which no doubt helped me to reliſh the food; for I never remember to have eat any thing with ſo much pleaſure. After that, the ſame elderly man (whoſe name I afterwards learned was Uncomia, and one of their chiefs) ſaid, that I had mentioned a misfortune, which had happened to a ſmall canoe, deſiring to know what it was. Upon this I gave him a circumſtantial account of the whole affair, and of what had happened to me ſince, deſcribing as well as I could Charlotte Sound, where the Adventure lay. When I had done ſpeaking, he ſaid, the nation who had uſed us ſo cruelly, was the Carnovirrians, who were their mortal enemies, and if I ſtayed long with them, I might have

an

an opportunity of being revenged. I anſwered him, that the religion profeſſed in my country, forbid the revenging of injuries; but ſeeing he did not approve ſuch tenets, I added with ſpirit, But did not forbid us aſſiſting our friends in a juſt war; and that therefore he might depend on me, to the laſt drop of my blood. This had the effect I deſired; and he ſaid, Young man your behaviour pleaſes me; you are at a vaſt diſtance from your own country, and perhaps may never have an opportunity of returning to it; I have ſome influence with the Olfactarians, and if you have no objection, will propoſe your adoption among us; when I ſhall always look upon you with the ſame affection, as I do on Ulopeia there preſent, who I deſire you will embrace and love.

After having embraced his ſon, I told him his offer was ſo friendly, that provided I might think as I pleaſed in religious matters, and be excuſed from ornamenting my face in their manner, I warmly embraced it, and ſhould always look on him as a father. In theſe indifferent points, he ſaid, he durſt venture to ſay the nation would diſpenſe with me. This was not a reſolution of mine taken up on the ſudden, without having been thought of before, in caſe ſuch a propoſal ſhould be made to me. In my circumſtances what could I do better? It gave me ſome weight with the people I was to live with; and my refuſal might have had diſagreeable conſequences. I lay at his houſe, and next day he introduced me to all the warriors of the village, who received

received me graciouſly, and promiſed to promote my adoption. In a week after, an aſſembly of the nation was held, when I was unanimouſly admitted an Olfactarian, by the name of Bowmania, with the abovementioned reſervations. I was now dreſſed like my new countrymen, which, to ſay the truth, was very convenient for me; my ſhoes being in very bad condition, my ſingle ſhirt almoſt rotten on my back; and the reſt of my clothes, with lying ſo long rough, almoſt quite wore out.

Some of my readers will no doubt wonder, that no notice is yet taken of my fuſee, by theſe ſavages, or at leaſt not mentioned by me; but he will be pleaſed to recollect, that they were not quite ſtrangers to fire-arms. They had now however an oppor-

tunity of examining one, more narrowly than ever they had before; and I gave them all the intelligence concerning every part of it, that I could. As ſavages who live upon hunting and fiſhing, ſubſiſt in a manner from hand to mouth; it was ſoon neceſſary for them to recruit their ſtock of proviſions; and as I propoſed accompanying them, they deſired that my fuſee might be my only weapon, as they wanted to ſee what advantage it had over theirs. This I readily complied with for this once, but told them, as my ammunition was not in abundance, it was neceſſary to be ſparing of it, that a ſufficient reſerve might be made for the more eſſential ſervices of war. This was acquieſced in, and in future huntings, I was to uſe the bow and

ſpear

ſpear in their manner; after having learned the uſe of them by repeated exerciſe. Ulopeia and I were become intimate friends; at firſt, gratitude to my benefactor, made me ſhew him a greater attachment than any other warrior; but, upon knowing him better, I found him worthy of my warmeſt affection; having a generoſity and humanity uncommon to ſavages. For two days before we were to ſet out on our hunting, he ſnuffed up the powder of an herb, which occaſioned a diſcharge from his noſe, and deſired me to do the ſame: I complied, but not without aſking him for what purpoſe it was uſed. He replied, to quicken my ſmelling faculty, that the ſcent of the animals we were to deſtroy, might be more ſtrongly impreſſed on our noſes. This ſurpriſed

me greatly; what, thought I! have theſe people the faculty of hounds or pointers? If they have, it is very convenient, as I ſee none of theſe animals in this country, and believe it would not be an eaſy matter for them to procure a breed.

When we ſet out, we kept together for ſome time, and it much ſurpriſed and diverted me, to ſee them ſnuffing up the ſcent from the ground; but ſoon after, every one went off in full cry, after the track they had fixed on, like a pack of beagles; and we ſaw no more of them till night, when we met at the general rendezvous. Ulopeia did not hunt that day, but kept with me, to obſerve the effects of my gun; and to conduct me to the rendezvous. Fortunately I was very ſucceſsful, exerting

exerting myſelf, that my new friends and countrymen might not refuſe me their eſteem; I did not miſs a ſhot. Six deer and four foxes were killed by me alone; beſides many birds which were ſhot while they were flying; which Ulopeia chiefly admired, as being uncommon with their weapons. We were obliged to leave the greateſt part of our dead game, at certain ſtations appointed for that purpoſe; and repaired to the rendezvous, where all the hunters collected themſelves. The whole converſation turned on the different ſucceſs of each particular, and mine was allowed to be far ſuperior to any other. A deer and ſome of the birds which I had ſhot, were dreſſed for our ſuppers, when, after eating heartily, we all went to ſleep round a great fire, till day-light next morning.

ing. The ammunition which I had allotted for this experiment being all ſpent, the reſt of the time we were out, I attended and obſerved my friend Ulopeia. It was really wonderful to ſee how he purſued the ſcent, with an undeviating certainty and perſevering ardour till he deſtroyed the animal with his weapons. I often tried if my noſe could diſcover any thing particular to me, but was always diſappointed. I therefore concluded, that theirs muſt either be ſtrengthened by conſtant uſe, or formed differently from the reſt of mankind. We continued out on this hunting occupation (for it is to them of the greateſt conſequence) for ten days; and having got a ſufficient ſtock of proviſions, returned home; giving ourſelves no trouble about our game; that was left to the women, who came

came daily to the places appointed in the woods for leaving it; and with great labour carried it home to the villages. Indeed, that part of the ſpecies is very hardly treated by theſe people; they are looked upon as infinitely inferior in their nature to the men; and though of a ſize and ſtrength leſs fit for laborious offices, all the drudgeries of life fall to their ſhare; in ſhort, they are uſed like perfect ſlaves. This may be ſeen in their appearance; they have a languid tameneſs in their looks, which ſhows they expect no court paid to them by the other ſex, but that their lot is implicitly to ſerve and obey.

A life of perfect idleneſs ſucceeded our hunting; lying aſleep on the ground, or converſing with one another, and ſometimes dancing, filled up

up our time; but the women were never ſuffered to join in our recreations. One day Uncomia propoſed to me that I ſhould take a wife; your conſtitution muſt certainly require one, ſaid he, ſo young as you are; and ſhe will be of great uſe in ſerving and waiting on you. My reply was, that marriage was a very ſerious affair; and that an engagement for life ſhould not be entered into, without a mutual affection, and a prudence of character in the female. ——Whilſt I was going on, he burſt out a laughing; and ſaid, What is all this you are talking of? you are making marriage a very ſerious thing indeed; but we love freedom too well to be ſo ſhackled. With us it is the looſeſt knot poſſible; a man takes the woman who beſt pleaſes him, to

live

live with him while ſhe continues ſo to do; and when that no longer is the caſe, he turns her off and takes another. They are true to one another while together; and when they part, the woman is not liked the worſe for having been another's.

The children are the father's care, or rather that of the nation; for if their father ſhould die, they are not the leſs taken care of. You ſee, continued he, there is nothing formidable in it; and as we think it every man's duty to raiſe children for the ſtate, I would adviſe you to it. Examine the women that are not engaged, and whichever of them pleaſes you beſt, you may have; with us they have no liberty of refuſing.

After weighing this affair with ſome attention, it appeared to me, that,

that, as I had voluntarily entered into this ſociety, I ought to fulfil the duties of it; eſpecially as there was nothing burthenſome in them. I then examined the women who were unengaged, with more attention than I had hitherto done, and fixed on one called Tauropa, as being the leaſt diſagreeable in my eyes. This being known, a hut was prepared for us; and my friends preſented me with the few neceſſaries I wanted for houſe-keeping; ſo that without further ceremony I took her home. My choice was ſo fortunate, that I never had occaſion to repent, or change; for though not handſome to my European taſte, ſhe was very good tempered and obedient; two qualifications much more material in that ſtate. She had alſo another excellent quality, in common with all the women

men of that country; which was cleanlineſs, both in her own perſon, and every thing about the houſe. In this, they certainly far excel our Engliſh women, and perhaps all Europeans (if the Dutch be not excepted, amongſt whom I never was). What I conceived to be the reaſon of it, was the very acute ſenſe of ſmelling, with which the men were endued.

Though I daily applied cloſe to my exerciſes, of ſhooting with a bow and arrow at a mark, brandiſhing my ſpear, and handling the Patapatoo with dexterity, a great deal of ſpare time lay upon my hands. This was uſually ſpent in converſation with my friends, or the other warriors; the topicks of which, generally turned on the cuſtoms and manners of my country;

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or inquiries concerning particulars relating to theirs, of which I was not yet well informed. Sometimes religion was ſpoke of, and I learned, that their adoration was paid to the ſun and moon; but without any images of them in their houſes (as they had theſe luminaries themſelves ſo often in view), or ſacrifices offered at their altars. I took ſome pains to perſuade them to turn their worſhip, from the creature to the creator; and endeavoured to explain to them, the myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion, but could not poſſibly make them underſtand me.

Their anſwers and objections were ſometimes ſo ſhrewd, that it might be looked on, as impiety in me to relate them; and therefore I ſhall only ſay, that they often puzzled me

(who am indeed no deep divine) to anſwer them.

I had taken notice, that the Olfactarians had ſome coarſe woollen cloths for their winter dreſs (though I have ſeen none of this ſort in London amongſt the curioſities brought from thence), and it came into my thoughts one day, to aſk where they got the wool; as I ſaw no ſheep in the country. The anſwer made me was, that part of the ſea-coaſt was in their teritories; and the inhabitants next it were fiſhermen as well as huntſmen. That there were many large canoes belonging to the nation, which held between twenty and thirty men upon occaſion: two or three of theſe were ſent twice a year loaded with deer, foxes, and other ſkins, to a country about a week's

ſail from thence, where they exchanged them for wool; and the ſkins of a large animal which theſe people had, of which they made ſoles for their ſhoes. I cannot help owning, that though my ſituation was far from diſagreeable at that time, yet this account cauſed a longing in me, to ſee a people, who I thought muſt be more civiliſed than thoſe with whom I at preſent lived.

While we were thus paſſing our time in ſloth and idleneſs, (for a ſavage's life is always in extremes), a great alarm was ſpread over all the nation, that ſix large canoes full of Carnovirrians, had made a deſcent in the country, under the command of their famous chief Tearabolo, and were carrying deſtruction wherever they came. Every one now ran to arms,

arms, the war dance was ſeen in every village, and my benefactor Ucomia cried out, Now the time is come, when you may have your revenge of thoſe men-eaters who devoured your countrymen. I replied, That I was now a member of another nation which was attacked, and whom it was my duty to defend, at the hazard of my life. He then ſaid to me, What would your countrymen do in our preſent ſituation? I anſwered, It was impoſſible to ſay that, as different men judged differently; and one man better than another, according as he had ſenſe and judgment. But what is your opinion ſaid he, of the conduct we ſhould hold in driving them out of our country? Not to drive them out at all, rejoined I. What do you mean;

let me underſtand you?— Give me leave firſt to aſk you a queſtion or two?—As many as you pleaſe. My firſt then is, ſaid I, If your nation can follow the ſcent of men, and diſtinguiſh your friends from your foes, as well as they do that of deer and other game?——His anſwer being in the affirmative:—My ſecond then is, If your enemies are endued with the ſame powers?——He replied, They were not.

As that is the caſe, ſaid I, to prevent continual attacks of a ſimilar kind, from ſo inhuman a people; thoſe now in our country ſhould be utterly deſtroyed. And the way to effect that, in my opinion, is to cut off their retreat. In the firſt place then, march a ſtrong party to the ſea-ſide, where their canoes are lying,

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and burn them; and after leaving a ſufficient body to prevent others from landing; hunt them down like any other game, till they are utterly deſtroyed. In doing this, you will have infinite advantages, from your ſuperiority of numbers, and the excellency of your noſes. He reliſhed my advice, and ſaid, he would propoſe it in the council of their chiefs. But Bowmania, ſaid he, do not fear that I ſhould take the honour of it to myſelf; depend upon it they ſhall know its author, and your zeal for the ſervice of our country. My advice was taken, and gained me conſiderable reputation, for I was immediately elected, by unanimous conſent, a chief of the third order; and went ſecond in command to put the firſt part of it in execution,

the burning the canoes. Tlulapeia commanded this detachment, and as he was my very good friend, we had no diſagreement in the execution of our orders. What made our ſucceſs the more eaſy and certain was, they had left them but ſlenderly guarded, not expecting ſo bold a ſtroke. We ſurpriſed the guard,—— took them priſoners, and with all expedition ſet the veſſels in a blaze. What gave us great ſatisfaction on the execution of this ſmall exploit was, that two others full of men were within two leagues of the coaſt, coming to join their friends; but ſeeing the canoes in a flame, firſt ſtopped to conſult what they ſhould do, and ſoon after changed their courſe and returned. Tlulapeia with a ſufficient force remained on the

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ſea-coaſt, to watch the enemy's motions by water, according to his orders; and I with the remainder marched back to the head-quarters to give an account of our ſucceſs; and to receive farther commands. My account of our ſucceſs gave great ſatisfaction to the generality of the nation; though there were not wanting ſome, who were of opinion, that their retreat ſhould not in this manner have been cut off; as it would make them more deſperate and furious, and conſequently the war more bloody. I was now raiſed, by univerſal conſent, to be a chief of the ſecond order, and had the command of forty men.

The whole fighting men of the nation being now in arms, they were divided into large parties, under dif-

ferent leaders; and each had a ſeparate diſtrict allotted him, in which he was to act offenſively againſt the enemy. But they were permitted, in caſes of neceſſity, to go into a neighbouring one, either to avoid the enemy, if too powerful for them, or to aſſiſt their friends. As I had a great ambition to be oppoſed to that formidable chief Tearabola, I requeſted that no particular diſtrict ſhould be allotted me; but that I might be at liberty to purſue him wherever I pleaſed. This was eaſily granted me, as he was become very formidable to the nation in general. We marched then into the woods in large diviſions, and were not to ſubdivide, till our noſes informed us that the enemy had firſt done ſo. To deſcribe every ſkirmiſh which happened in

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the woods, ſmall parties againſt ſmall parties, and man to man, in the courſe of a war of above three weeks continuance (if it were poſſible), would be tedious. Suffice it to ſay, that in them the greater part of the enemy were killed or taken priſoners; not without the loſs of many brave men on our ſide. At laſt Tearabola, with only twenty-five of his men, were hemmed in on every ſide; when a dreadful battle began. He and his brave followers, like ſo many tigers ſurrounded by a multitude of huntſmen, turned upon their enemies with all the fierceneſs of theſe animals. To eſcape they ſaw was impoſſible, and to yield, unbecoming their courage; the only thing they had then left, was to ſell their lives as dear as they could. Tearabola

bola did not that day bely the character he had ſo long acquired, of invincible courage. My dear friend Ulopeia fell by his ſpear; and his father, my great benefactor, was obliged to retire from the combat, by a wound in his leg. My reſentment was heightened by theſe accidents; I preſented my piece loaded with my laſt charge of powder and ball, and took ſuch good aim, or was ſo fortunate as to pierce Tearabolo's heart; whoſe furious ſoul left his body with a convulſive ſpring.

His followers ſeeing him fall, were daunted; and being worn out with their long defence, made but feeble efforts, and were ſoon all cut in pieces. Thus having the honour of ſome ſhare in the termination of this war, I was raiſed to the dignity of Chief of

of the firſt order. But my ſatisfaction on this occaſion was greatly leſſened, by my dear friend's death, and his father's wound. The thorough revenge of my dear countrymen, however (notwithſtanding what religion might inculcate), was certainly not altogether indifferent to me on this occaſion. Though from ſome words which fell from Uncomia, I believed the Olfactarians were not cannibals; yet I never could prevail on myſelf to aſk the queſtion; thinking it better to continue in uncertainty, than learn an unpleaſing truth: but now I had many opportunities of being convinced they were not; as graves were dug, and their enemies buried in them. But though they ſpared their dead enemies, they had no mercy on thoſe who

who fell into their hands alive. To enumerate the various tortures they were put to, before they were ſlain; and the fortitude ſeemingly more than human, with which they were ſupported; would only ſhock the reader's humanity, and ſhall therefore be paſſed over.

We returned to our habitations, where there was great rejoicings for the termination of the war; but the families who had loſt their warriors kept retired, brooding over their ſorrows, that they might not interrupt the general joy. My benefactor, who was one of thoſe (and alſo confined with his wound), received me with tears in his eyes; ſaying, I had loſt a true friend, but as he died in his country's ſervice, was more to be envied than lamented. I learned from

from him that his wound was very painful, the whole member being greatly ſwelled, and that he had very little hopes of recovery. I examined the part, and though unſkilled in ſurgery, more than I had accidentally ſeen practiſed by our own ſurgeons on board, I was reſolved to attempt his relief. I gathered ſome herbs, and made a fomentation and poultice, which ſoon eaſed his pain; the ſwelling alſo decreaſed by degrees, and the wound advanced daily towards a cure. My ſatisfaction on this account was more real than that for the dignities which fortune had heaped on me; for I eaſily perceived they were not unattended with envy. We had not been long at home, before it became neceſſary to go on a hunting-party, as

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our old men, women and children, had been on very ſhort allowance in our abſence. It was mentioned before, that my laſt charge of ammunition was expended; I muſt now therefore betake myſelf to their weapons; at which (though I had not neglected exerciſing with them conſtantly before the war) I certainly was very inferior to the natives. Add to that, my want of a noſe; and it may eaſily be imagined, I ſhould make a very bad figure. But I flattered myſelf, that the great ſervices I had ſo lately done my country, and the being unpractiſed in their arms, would ſufficienly apologize for me. How little did I know mankind? A few brilliant actions are ſoon forgot, if people's memories are not frequently refreſhed with

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ſome of the ſame kind, or even of greater luſtre: but a reverſe, however little merited, is with great difficulty got over, and generally damns our fame irrecoverably.

The war had ſo deſtroyed and diſturbed the game, that it was extremely ſcarce; and conſequently our hunting very unſucceſsful; mine was remarkably ſo: famine appeared unavoidable; which ſo chagrined mens minds, that my laurels (for want of ſome freſh exploit), withered daily. They even openly blamed my bold advice in the beginning of the war, as the chief cauſe of the misfortunes which threatened them, and I ſaw myſelf in the utmoſt danger of being degraded.

This country, and way of life, which hitherto had been agreeable enough

enough to me, changed at once its appearance: I became thoughtful and melancholy; wiſhing for a good opportunity of quitting it for ever. The country from which they brought the wool, then recurred to my memory: I began ſeriouſly to think of the means of putting in execution a ſcheme I formed of viſiting it by the firſt ſhips, which would not be long before they ſailed. Uncomia ſeeing me ſo much changed ſince our return home, kindly enquired the reaſon of it; when I frankly told him, that I had reaſon to complain of the warriors, for blaming me for an event that could not poſſibly have been foreſeen. They alſo ſlight me, continued I, becauſe I have not been able to acquire in a few days, the uſe of their arms to as great

great perfection as they have, by the practice of their whole lives. Beſides, (I ſtill continued) nature has given them ſuch an advantage over me in their ſcenting faculty, that there is no poſſibility of my ever equalling them as a hunter; and I ſhould therefore be glad to ſerve the nation in any other capacity. That I underſtood ſome great canoes would ſoon ſail for Auditante, to exchange their ſkins for wool and other commodities of that country. And I believed, as my education had been for a ſea-life (which indeed had brought me into that part of the world), that I was better qualified than moſt others, for carrying on that traffic with the Auditantines; and ſhould offer my ſervices to the nation, if he approved of it. He replied, that he had no

objection to it, but the loſing my company for ſo long a time; and if I was reſolved on the voyage, he would uſe all his influence with the National Council in my favour, when it was laid before them. Accordingly very little oppoſition was made, and I was appointed to the command of one of the canoes. Two other chiefs of the ſame rank (who fortunately were my friends), were alſo fixed on for the other two; and in a ſhort time we ſet out for our ſtation, to ſuperintend the loading of the ſkins, which were carried by the women from all the villages to Tahuta where the canoes lay. The veſſels were obliged to be victualled principally with fiſh, on account of the ſcarcity of land animals; and we ſtowed our water in jars,

jars, which the women had ingenuity enough to make. Each canoe had twelve men on board, beſides three officers; which conſiſted of a chief of the firſt, ſecond, and third orders.

Before I left our village Manuhu, I ſent my wife Tewropa home to her friends till my return (which however I did not intend), and left with her a preſent to the nation, to keep me in their remembrance. I hope if it proves a boy, that he will make a good warrior; but am very much afraid he will have no noſe, which may be a great loſs to him. With my friend Uncomia, whom I principally regretted to leave; my fuſee was intruſted by way of a relic, as it could be of no father uſe to me, for want of ammunition. And a few nails, and other European bau-

bles, which ſtill remained in my poſſeſſion, were diſtributed amongſt my other friends.

On July 26th, 1774, we ſet ſail with a fair wind; and I found theſe people very expert at working their canoes. The weather kept moderate, ſo that we had little difficulty of keeping company; and we ſeldom loſt ſight of land for any length of time. At laſt, on the tenth day from the time we ſailed, the coaſt of Auditante appeared to our view; and on the eleventh we came to an anchor in the river of Seripante.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Scripante, a Factory of Bonhommican Merchants. The Author and his Colleagues live at their houſes. Very fair traders. Viſit the tents of the natives. He learns in a ſhort time, the Bonhommican and Auditante languages. Makes a ſpeech to the Olfactarian Chiefs at taking leave of them. By invitation, lives ſometime at a Horde of the Auditantines. Falls in love. Lucky diſcovery which cures him of it. The fleet from Ludorow arrives. The fair held in conſequence of it. The Author embarks in it, on its return. Arrives at Ludorow.

AS ſoon as the canoes were moored, Teutopeia, Nicophera, and myſelf (the three chiefs of the

firſt order), went up to the town in our ſmall canoes. It lay about a league higher up the river, and the country on each ſide exhibited a very agreeable proſpect, of green hills covered with flocks of ſheep, and herds of black cattle: I even thought there appeared horſes, and animals like camels or dromaderys. When we approached the town, I was delighted to ſee that the houſes were built of ſtone, and were ſeveral ſtories high, and began to think myſelf again in Europe. We were met at our landing by the merchants, with whom the nation had been accuſtomed to deal; who received us with great civility and reſpect, entertaining us by turns at their houſes, and gave us alſo invitations to lye at them, as we could not otherwiſe be ſo well accommodated.

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The merchant with whom I lived was called Ouragow; he ſeemed about forty, and a man of a grave, though ſweet and affable deportment. He underſtood the Olfactarian language well enough to do buſineſs in it, and carry on a converſation. Curioſity ſoon drew me to view the town: it was but of a ſmall ſize, conſiſting only of about two hundred houſes; fifty of which were large, and had ſtill larger warehouſes adjoining to them. But what moſt ſurpriſed me, was, to find the houſes of theſe merchants, furniſhed with every thing neceſſary for the conveniency, and even the elegancy of life; it was, it is true, in a ſimple plain taſte, and very different from what I had ever ſeen before; but anſwered the end as

well when one became accuſtomed to them. They had alſo woollen, linen, and other cloths; and even ſilk ſtuffs: very good wines were produced at table, as well as excellent bread; and their windows were glazed. Theſe diſcoveries gave me infinite pleaſure; I flattered myſelf that my troubles were at an end; and if I ſhould never have the happineſs of viſiting Old England, my life would at leaſt be paſſed in a more agreeable manner, than my moſt ſanguine hopes had ever conceived.

Having reſted and amuſed ourſelves for a day or two, we thought of buſineſs; and that which firſt offered, was, to get our goods lodged in a warehouſe, to be ready for bartering. This was immediately ſet about, and

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the ſmall canoes were kept conſtantly employed in it till all was landed. After that, the chiefs of the ſecond order came up to town alſo, with ſome of the men, leaving only the chief of the third order, with three men, on board of each canoe; and theſe were relieved every ſix or ſeven days, that all might have a little pleaſure; the ſecond chief's relieving the third.

When we had been there five or ſix days, Ouragow and I happening to be alone together, he bethought himſelf of aſking me (what he ſaid he had intended ever ſince we came); from what country I claimed my birth; for he could plainly ſee from my complexion, my features, and manners, that I was not an Olfactarian; beſides, ſaid he, you have been

too wife to disfigure your face with horrid tattoings, and to load your nose and ears with such frightful ornaments. Having no reason to conceal any thing, I gave him a faithful account of all my adventures, and even of my design of never returning to Olfactaria: saying, Now I had got into a civilised country, things might take a turn in my favour; and I hoped to find some means of earning an honest living. When I had finished my narration, he sat sometime silent; and then cried out, What wonders have you told me! How surprising is it to me, who am of a trading nation, to learn, that there are people on the other side the globe, who have carried navigation to such a height, as to send ships all over the face of the earth,

earth, where ſeas will bear them, and ice not obſtruct their paſſage; to diſcover new countries and new people! But, ſaid he, is it meerly curioſity that prompts your king to theſe expenſive reſearches? or has he trade or conqueſt in view? I replied, That trade or conqueſt at ſuch an immenſe diſtance from his own dominions could never anſwer the expence of either; and did he reckon it for nothing to a great, opulent, and philoſophic nation, to have the honour of aſcertaining to the reſt of the northern world, whether the ſouthern hemiſphere was equally balanced by a large continent, as the learnedeſt Geographers had conjectured. That near three hundred years ago, a great geographer and navigator, meerly from

conjectures, had diſcovered a continent almoſt as large as the reſt of the known world, lying only at a thouſand leagues diſtance from the reſt of Europe. Upon a ſecond conſideration, rejoined he, it appears praiſe-worthy, though at firſt view it had, I own, a romantic air: But what ſucceſs had you met with before you was ſeparated from the ſhip? We had ſailed (returned I) half round the ſouthern hemiſphere in very high latitudes, without meeting with any land, but had been obſtructed by numerous and large iſlands of ice, which made us conclude, that if there was a continent, it muſt be ſo near the pole, as to be uninhabitable. I am ſurpriſed, ſaid he, that you miſſed it; but if your ſhips, after a farther ſearch, are not ſo fortunate

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to ſucceed, it may be reſerved for you to make that diſcovery, if ever you have the happineſs to get home to your own country; for you are now in a fair way of getting intelligence of, and in all probability of ſeeing it. You both ſurpriſe and rejoice me, ſaid I, to hear there is a ſouthern continent which there is a poſſibility of my ſeeing; and likewiſe that I am got into a country which has an extenſive trade, as it is in that way my talents can beſt diſtinguiſh themſelves. But what is the reaſon, continued I, that I ſaw no ſhips in the river? You have miſunderſtood me, anſwered he; I am of a trading nation, 'tis true, but not of this where I now live. The inhabitants of Serepante are all natives of the iſtand of Bonhommica, ſettled

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on this coaſt as a factory, for the conveniency of commerce with the natives. And who are the natives, rejoined I? This large country, ſaid he, being peculiarly ſuited for paſture only, is occupied by wandering tribes, who live in tents, and change from one place to another, as it beſt ſuits their flocks and herds; no one having the property of the ſoil, but the firſt comer enjoys it during his abode. And the country being very extenſive in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, there ſeldom ariſes any cauſe of diſpute on that head. They are a handſome, robuſt people, continued he; and ſome of them have immenſe flocks and herds, with children and ſervants ſo numerous, that their encampments look like ſmall towns. But they are ſo idle,

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that, though they have time enough on their hands, they will not be at the trouble of manufacturing their own wool for their clothing, or doing any earthly thing but what neceſſity obliges them to. So that all their wool, and other produce of their cattle, is exchanged with us, for our manufactures; which are brought annually in a ſmall fleet to this port; where a fair is kept for a month, and reſorted to from all parts of the country. Thoſe who have not ſupplied themſelves ſufficiently at the fair, have recourſe to us from time to time; there being always great quantities of goods in our warehouſes. Our converſation now turning on the cauſes of induſtry and idleneſs in nations, he obſerved, that the gift with which

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bounteous Nature had favoured the Olfactarians, in the improved faculty of ſmelling (which he had learned only from my narrative), ſeemed to be of great uſe to them in providing for their ſubſiſtence. But, on the contrary, continued he, a gift of a ſimilar kind which the Auditantines enjoy in their ſenſe of hearing, had a very different effect. For they had ſuch exquiſite enjoyment in Muſical performances, and the hearing of love elegies, and other pieces of well wrote poetry read, that their whole time was ſpent in ſuch fooleries. Theſe improved faculties have however their alloy; for as the Olfactarians are eaſily offended with the leaſt unpleaſing ſmell, ſo the Auditantines ſuffer excruciating anguiſh from any very loud or harſh ſound:

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It is happy for them (continued he) that it never thunders in this country; and the moſt diſagreeable thing their way of life ſubjects them to, is the bray of an aſs; but they take care to keep them always at a ſufficient diſtance from their tents. The ſmalleſt matter however hurts their nice ears, ſuch as an inſtrument not thoroughly in tune, or playing out of time; and the ſame of a voice with reſpect to the latter. This long converſation was concluded, by an offer from him of getting me a paſſage to Bonhommica if I choſe it, when the fleet returned from this country after the Fair; and likewiſe to recommend me warmly to all his friends in that country. This kind offer I gratefully accepted, and begged he would put me in a way of learning the

language in the mean time, that I might not be wholly at a loſs in that reſpect. This he immediately complied with, and put me under the tuition of one of the book-keepers in his compting-houſe; ſaying at the ſame time, that he could alſo inſtruct me in the Auditantine, which would qualify me to viſit that people, who were very hoſpitable, if my curioſity led me to it, and for which I ſhould have ſufficient time. This propoſal was much to my mind, and I immediately applied myſelf with great induſtry to acquire thoſe languages.

In the mean time, nothing was neglected on my part to aſſiſt my colleagues in tranſacting the buſineſs of the Olfactarians; and in every particular I had the ſatisfaction to find our merchants acted like honeſt men and

and fair traders. Far were they from deſigning to take any advantage of my ignorance, or that of the ſavages, in the value of the goods to be exchanged. This was what at leaſt then appeared to me, and I had reaſon afterwards to be convinced of the truth of it. As our goods were neither bulky, nor conſiſted of many articles, which were to be exchanged betwixt the merchants and us, matters were not long in adjuſting; and our wool, leather, &c. were begun to be put on board the canoes.

In all theſe tranſactions, I took particular care that Seropa, the ſecond in command on board mine, ſhould be preſent, and thoroughly inſtructed in them; as he was probably to have the command of her home, it was his proper buſineſs to ſuperintend the relading.

The reader will naturally imagine, that I did not long neglect viewing a country, which gave me ſo much pleaſure in the approaching. In company with ſome of the merchants or brother ſavages, I frequently walked, or rode out, many miles into different parts of it. Every thing appeared gay and ſmiling to me, who had been ſo long unaccuſtomed to ſuch proſpects. The height of the hills varied in different parts; in ſome they roſe nearly to mountains, and in others deſcended almoſt to a flat country: but all were covered with a pleaſing verdure. I ſaw no woods, but there were every where many clumps of trees, ſcattered about in an irregular manner; and abundance of ſmall rivulets of the pureſt water, which was not only an ornament

to

to the country, but of the greateſt uſe to man and beaſt. The ſheep which fed on thoſe delighful hills were of the ſame ſpecies with theſe I had ſeen at the Cape of Good Hope, with large heavy tails, and were innumerable. The horſes were beautiful, and reſembled in their ſhape, the Arabians and Barbs which I had often ſeen in Yorkſhire. Black cattle were of two kinds, ſome reſembling ours in Europe, and others of the buffalo ſpecies. I had never ſeen camels or dromedaries before, except in painting. Their aſſes were large, and the Mules ſtill more ſo. We often went to their encampments, and when the merchants were with us, viſited the natives. Every place reſounded with the pleaſing melody of muſical inſtruments and harmo-

nious voices*. Some of theſe encampments, as was ſaid before, covered a great deal of ground; and contained ſome hundreds of people, beſides horſes, camels, &c. which were fed with cut graſs. Behind the tents ſtood covered waggons, in which they tranſported their women, and the furniture of their tents, when they changed their ſtations. A peaceful camp, breathing nothing but harmony, was to me a ſight perfectly new and engaging.

The Auditantines are generally tall, not very fair, but of a graceful appearance and very polite: Their dreſs is ſomething betwixt the Aſiatic and

* He look'd, and ſaw a ſpacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue; by ſome were herds
Of cattle grazing; others whence the ſound
Of inſtruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard, of harp——
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, Book xi. line 556.

Euro-

European; very eaſy and becoming; made of woollen, cotton, or ſilk ſtuffs; according to the age, ſex and rank of the wearers. On the whole, I did not ſeem to be amongſt wandering ſhepherds, but in the court of one of the Patriarchs we read of in Scripture, where they were king, prieſt, and prophet. I conceived ſo great a deſire to be better acquainted with theſe people, that I was unhappy till I had learned their language, This I had often declared to Ouragow and the other merchants, at the ſame time acquainting them of my paſſion for muſic, and being an indifferent performer on the German Flute. One day when we were at Venerantes Horde (as I may call it), Our gow preſented me to him in a particular manner; letting him know my great admiration of their way of life, as

well as being a paſſionate lover of muſic, and a tolerable performer on the German Flute; not forgetting to acquaint him of my coming from a far country on the other ſide of the world. The venerable old man received me with great affability and politeneſs; and gave me an invitation to come and ſtay ſome time with him. This I firmly reſolved to accept of, as ſoon as the canoes were gone, and I had made myſelf proficient enough in their language to be underſtood.

When we had been above eight weeks at Seripante, and the canoes ready to ſail, I ſpoke to my colleagues Teutopeia and Nicophora in this manner:

"My friends, I do not intend returning with you to Olfactaria; and honeſtly

honeſtly own, that I ſolicited this voyage with that deſign. When your nation did me the honour of adopting me, I never meant to abridge myſelf of the liberty which nature gave me, of changing my ſituation, whenever it was agreeable or convenient for me. While I have been in your ſociety, my utmoſt endeavours have been uſed to ſerve it; and ſometimes with ſuch ſucceſs, that the nation raiſed me, ſtep by ſtep, to its chief honours and diſtinctions. This I own was more than I deſerved, a ſtranger as I was; but theſe honours with which they were pleaſed unanimouſly to dignify me in ſo rapid a manner, created much envy, and laid the foundation for the rancorous hatred which many bear me; without having cauſe that

I know for it, but their own bad hearts. Thoſe enemies of mine, it is plain, will never reſt, till they have got me degraded from my preſent high ſtation in the ſtate, and which they may eaſily effect; ſince I can no longer ſerve them with ſuch eclat as formerly, from having expended all my ammunition in their ſervice. I therefore propoſe to free myſelf from their machinations, by reſigning into your hands theſe ſo much envied honours, which I deſire you will faithfully deliver (as near as you can in my own words), to the national council; returning them my moſt unfeigned thanks for all their favours." When I had finiſhed, my colleagues expreſſed great concern for my intention of leaving them; but owned, that every thing

I had

I had ſaid was true; and wiſhed me happy wherever fortune ſhould carry me. I then aſked them, If they thought any other of the chiefs of the ſecond order, fitter to ſucceed me in the command of the canoe than Seropa, whoſe right it ſeemed to be; and they anſwering in the negative, Seropa was ſent for, and acquainted with it. After this, I demanded of them, in preſence of ſome of the merchants and all of the chiefs, If they had any fault to find with my tranſactions or behaviour, ſince we left Olfactaria; which they declaring they had not: I embraced them, and took a laſt farewel; deſiring their kind remembrance, and that of all my friends, but particularly that they would make my grateful reſpects and good wiſhes known to my benefactor Uncomia.

When

When the canoes were gone, my friend Ouragow made me a preſent of a compleat dreſs in the Bonhommican mode; ſaying, as I was no longer a ſavage, it was proper to leave off the appearance of one. The goodneſs of this worthy man truly charmed me, and I felt all the gratitude ſuch benefits demanded. It is not to be imagined, but that two people living in the ſame houſe together for ſome months (as Ouragow and I did), muſt have had many converſations, which for brevity's ſake ſhall be omitted; and I ſhall only mention in general, ſome informations I got from him, and opinions of his upon ſubjects relating to my own country.

With reſpect to the great ſouthern continent, he aſſured me there certainly

tainly was one; and that the Bonhommicans carried on a conſiderable trade to one of its kingdoms; but that he never had been there, nor could he tell me in what longitude and latitude it lay.

He alſo informed me, that the Auditantines were idolaters, and ſacrificed to idols.

He did not explain himſelf ſufficiently on the Bonhommican religion, as he ſaid I would learn it better from the prieſts when I went to that Iſland; but only aſſured me, that the principal tenet of it was the unity of the deity.

His opinion of the chriſtian religion was a very favourable one, though I could not make him comprehend many parts of it; he wiſhed to ſee our ſacred books, that he might examine

examine it; for, he ſaid, a religion which recommended ſo pure a morality, muſt have a divine origin.

Two things (with reſpect to our naval diſcoveries) ſeemed to give him the greateſt ſatisfaction to be informed of, as they might be immediately uſeful to his own countrymen; theſe were, the method of preventing the ſcurvy in long voyages, and the art of diſtilling ſea-water to make it freſh. Theſe, he ſaid, were diſcoveries that did honour to human nature; the truth of which he could not doubt, from the length of the voyages performed by the diſcoverers.

I had now made a conſiderable progreſs in the two languages, which for ſome time had taken up my attention, particularly in the Auditantine, as

I had moſt immediate occaſion for it; but as the natives had ſuch nice ears, I was very diffident in ſpeaking it before them. That I might improve myſelf, and at the ſame time obſerve what effect my pronunciation had upon their nice organs, I uſed to walk in the fields, and ſpeak to all the menial ſhepherds, and others of low rank. At firſt they were very ſenſibly hurt; but being extremely good-natured people, they endeavoured to conceal it: by degrees, as I improved, they ſeemed leſs ſo; and, in a ſhort time, little, if any thing at all.

Before I ſet out on my viſit, Ouragow cautioned me againſt falling in love; Take care of your heart, ſaid he, in the company of ſo many charmers; and conſtantly recollect, when you find yourſelf in danger, that

that these women are idolaters; not forgetting the great southern continent.

My new dress had altered me so much, that Venerante did not at first know me; but, as soon as he learned who I was, received me with great kindness and hospitality. The whole horde indeed did the same; which then consisted of above one hundred persons, of both sexes and of all ages (exclusive of servants and slaves). Besides, there were near as many in small camps on the skirts of the ground, which their flocks and herds at present occupied. These were mostly descended from his own person; for polygamy is allowed of by them, and they marry in degrees of kindred, which are forbidden amongst christians. I was told by

one

one of his ſons, that he had ſixty thouſand ſheep, five thouſand black cattle, three thouſand horſes, two thouſand camels, one thouſand ſhe aſſes, and fifty he ones, and one thouſand mules; ſo that he was by far richer than Job, who was the richeſt man in all the eaſt in thoſe days.

We paſſed our time in a continual round of what is called pleaſures; ſo that if idleneſs and conſtant diſſipation conſtitute happineſs, theſe are the happieſt of any people in the world. The large encampment which I only ſaw, was of an oval form; in the center of which, was a ſuite of very large tents at ſome diſtance from one another, lined with cotton cloth; and around them were ſmall ones for ſleeping in, dreſſing, and other

offices. When we were not at meals; parties were formed in these large tents according to people's fancies. Some read love elegies to an audience round them, or sung tender songs; others had concerts of music which were truly ravishing. Tender and amorous conversation suited the lovers best. And dancing to the lively airs of the pipe and tabor, was most agreeable to the gay and lively.

Their language is the softest that can be imagined, and in the women's mouths, truly enchanting; especially when set to music, which it is peculiarly calculated for. That music is simple and pathetic; they like better what affects the heart, than pleases the fancy. The instruments which they have, are of the simplest kind; besides the pipe and tabor already

already mentioned, harps, lutes, and flutes, compoſe the whole of their ſtock. Though the whole people have the moſt critical ears, every one has not a voice; that gift however is much more common here, than elſewhere: for there is ſcarcely a young woman or boy but has, and many of them are ſuperlatively fine.

Their tables are plentifully ſupplied with the produce of their flocks and herds, in all the ſimplicity of cookery. Milk furniſhes them with ſeveral agreeable diſhes, beſides butter and cheeſe; and I muſt obſerve, that, like the Tartars, they prefer horſe fleſh to beef: I taſted it, and fairly own, could ſcarcely diſtinguiſh the difference. The only things for ſubſiſtance which they are obliged to get from the Bonhommicans, are

corn and wine; the firſt they grind in quearns (as they do ſtill in many parts of Ireland), and then make it into bread; the laſt is only uſed on extraordinary occaſions, as a fermented liquor made of mare's milk, and a kind of mead, are their ordinary drinks.

They have images of two different gods of very rude ſculpture, to which they offer ſacrifices. Theſe idols have ſome reſemblance to the Apollo and Pan of the antients, at leaſt the one had a lyre and the other a pipe, on which they were in the attitude of playing. The government is intirely parental or patriarchal within each particular Horde, without having the leaſt connection with any other.

They

They have had writing long amongſt them, and their characters ſeemed to me ſomewhat to reſemble the Hebrew or Arabic. If the learned ſhould fancy from thence, that this people are a colony from that part of the world, I ſhall leave it to them to form conjectures, how they could poſſibly be tranſported to ſuch a diſtance.

I was for ſome days a hearer, and great admirer at all muſical entertainments; but when we became a little better acquainted, I found they had not forgot what Ouragow had ſaid of me, and had conceived great expectations of entertainment, from muſic of ſo diſtant a country. At firſt I defended myſelf from their requeſts, by the want of an inſtrument; but that would not ſerve, I

I muſt make ſhift with theirs in ſome ſhape or another. Finding there was no avoiding it; I got one of their flutes of a conſtruction neareſt to a german one of any they had; and botched it up, by opening ſome holes and ſtopping up others, till at laſt I made a tolerable inſtrument of it.

As the Italian muſic is moſt admired in Europe, I began with ſome favourite airs, which were in great vogue when I left England.

The whole company were much ſurpriſed at hearing them; and owned they did not expect any thing comparable to what I had played; but, ſaid they, though theſe ſeem the ſtyle of great maſters, the ſimple and pathetic is more to our taſtes; perhaps from not knowing better. It fortunately happened that I had

it

it in my power, beſides Italian, to give them ſome ſpecimens of the muſic of other nations in our northern world. The French was too gay; the Engliſh (except when grafted on the Italian) wanted melody; but moſt of the plaintive Scotch ſongs, and ſome of the Iriſh, were much to their taſtes, and affected them wonderfully.

As I was no great proficient on my inſtrument, it was ſometimes viſible enough, that their chromatic ears were much offended by my diſcords, and playing out of tune; but their politeneſs, joined to their curioſity, made them hide it as much as poſſible. This talent of mine, contemptible as it was, made me a kind of favourite amongſt them; they eſteemed many of my ſongs ſo much, as to

write them out in their manner; which, though very different from ours, was very ingenious.

I had now ſpent ten days with theſe people, and their way of life was ſuch a contraſt to what it had lately been my fortune to lead, that it could not but be agreeable to a man of my age, who was a lover of muſic. However my friend Ouragow's antidotes had not yet been neceſſary; my heart remained untouched. The time now approached when I was to give up my liberty, and burn with the moſt ardent paſſion.

A grand-daughter of Venerante returned with her parents from an out camp, and at firſt ſight ſhot me through and through. She appeared to be about fifteen, and (at leaſt in my

my eyes) the moſt perfect woman heaven ever made. Her form riſing a little above the middle ſize, was made in perfect proportion; and a grace and dignity attended every motion of her moſt elegant limbs. But her face; how ſhall I deſcribe her face? to the moſt regular and beautiful features, were joined ſuch modeſty and ſweetneſs, that it was irreſiſtible. Add to all theſe, the moſt enchanting voice, far ſurpaſſing any thing I had ever heard; and judge of my condition. For ſome days I admired at a diſtance, without preſuming to have the leaſt hope of pleaſing ſuch an angelic creature. But Venerante having been pleaſed with my European ſongs, deſired one day to hear my adventures; and as he doated on Imoina (ſo the charming

charming maid was called), could not bear ſhe ſhould be long from him; ſhe was therefore obliged to become one of my conſtant hearers. The ſatisfaction of having her near me, and to hear my diſaſters, was great; and ſometimes I thought ſhe pitied them like Deſdemona in the play. I ſpun out my narrative to continue that ſatisfaction, and by degrees ſhe became leſs reſerved; but though I was never happy when from her, a certain awe ſeized me whenever I attempted to diſcloſe my paſſion.

My antidotes, beſides, were not forgot; and I thus argued with myſelf. Would you then to ſatisfy a preſent paſſion, however violent, give up all thoughts of ſeeing your native country? and the great honour of diſcovering

covering to all Europe a ſouthern continent, which would make your name immortal? To live with idolaters a life of idleneſs and diſſipation, having no care but for the preſent moment: Where polygamy is allowed, and the women (at their full liberty), indulging themſelves freely in amorous converſation, probably are not very ſcrupulous in violating their marriage vows. On the other hand, to give up all thoughts of Imoina, and let her be poſſeſſed by another, was what I could not think of. This ſtruggle continued for ſome time; I grew thoughtful, and abſent, to ſuch a degree that every one took notice of it. Some ſaid, I was in love; others, that their company was grown tireſome to me; but Imoina was very reſerved on that head. At

other times I conſidered, that if my ſcruples ſhould give way to love, and Imoina was favourable to my wiſhes; what probability was there, that Trapante her father, or Venerante her grandfather, would ever conſent to my having her; a ſtranger, of a different religion, and poor. Thus did love and reaſon combat in my breaſt; and to my ſhame I ſay it, reaſon made but a bad defence. The firſt ſign of victory which appeared on the ſide of love, was a copy of verſes of my compoſing; I got a friend to ſet them to muſic; and though they were probably very indifferent, every body applauded them; being willing I ſuppoſe to encourage a beginner. And though it was now plain where my attachment was, no one ſeemed diſ-

pleaſed

pleaſed with it, even Imoina was not more ſhy than uſual. This encouraged me to ſpeak: I ſoon met with a favourable opportunity, and my addreſſes were well received, conſidering the modeſty of the ſex. The ice being now broke, I had as many opportunities of pleading my paſſion as could be deſired; and ſoon had the pleaſure of being told, that I was not diſagreeable to her. She now indulged me in all the innocent liberties I preſumed to take; which made the time paſs away in a kind of intoxication, which nothing but enjoyment, or the diſcovery I afterwards made, could have put an end to.

While my thoughts were employed on completing my happineſs, by endeavouring to obtain the conſent of

thoſe

thoſe on whom ſhe depended, but delayed from day to day, from a conſciouſneſs that I was acting wrong, and the fear of a refuſal; ſomething appeared to me to be going on betwixt her, and her brother-in-law Amarante, which ſeemed very ſuſpicious. My jealouſy was rouſed, and I watched all their motions narrowly; ſeveral days paſſed on, before my doubts were cleared up: at laſt, one evening they ſlipped out, one after another, from one of the great tents, in the midſt of a very intereſting piece of muſic: I immediately followed, and traced them into a bed-tent. This was ſufficient for me, Cupid immediately took his flight from my boſom; and when I ſaw her return to the tent, ſhe ſeemed deſpoiled of more than half her

her charms, and not more beautiful than any other woman. I paſſed, however, a very diſagreeable night, and reſolved to quit her ſight for ever. Next morning I took leave of Venerante and his Horde, who all preſſed me to ſtay ſometime longer; but I excuſed myſelf on account of buſineſs at Seripante, and immediately ſet out for that place.

When I had given my friend Ouragow a candid relation of my amour, he congratulated me very affectionately on my eſcape; and ſaid, Young man, let this piece of experience, which was ſo near being fatal, teach you for the future, that the beſt way to avert the dangers of that powerful paſſion, is to keep out of temptation; or if unexpectedly ſurpriſed into it, to fly immediately.

The

The fleet from Bonhommica being now ſoon expected, I applied very cloſe to perfecting myſelf in that language; ſpeaking in no other, and reading ſeveral books concerning their hiſtory, government, manners, &c. &c. which was of great advantage to me when I arrived in that country. But notwithſtanding my time was pretty well filled up, the image of the beautiful Imoina would often intrude into my fancy; then would I regret that ſuch external perfection was not accompanied with as beautiful a mind. My thoughts would then be led to conſider, the influence of education and example upon the female manners; and my partiality for her induced me to think, that if ſhe had been born an Engliſh woman, and of courſe bred

up a chriſtian, that ſhe would have acted in a very different manner. But again reflecting on ſome bad characters I had known, and many that common report had held up to infamy amongſt my fair country-women; I knew not what to think; but reſolved to baniſh her if poſſible from my thoughts.

This was much aſſiſted in a little time by the arrival of the fleet, and the Fair held in conſequence of it. My curioſity firſt led me to examine the conſtruction of their ſhips; which though far inferior to ours both in beauty of form, and neatneſs of workmanſhip, yet very much ſurpriſed me; as they promiſed to anſwer the purpoſes of navigation very well; and I conceived that the

art of ſhip-building might be now in that ſtate at Bonhommica, which it was in, in England, two centuries ago. The burthens of thoſe now in Seripante river, ſeemed to be from three hundred to one hundred and fifty tons.

They had no ſhips of war with them as a convoy, the nation being at peace with all the world. The number of them were twenty, and their loading may eaſily be judged of, from what has already been ſaid.

Nothing worth relating happened at the fair; it was held near the town, and the Auditantines came to it on horſe-back, attended by covered waggons, in which was conveyed their cheeſe, ſalt butter and hides, &c. The wool was brought on camels. Some horſes and mules were

were alſo ſold by them at the Fair. No women attended them, ſo that there were no amuſements going on, as is cuſtomary in England on theſe occaſions; which I was very glad of.

When the Fair was over, preparations were made by the fleet for their return; and my good friend procured me a paſſage in the ſhip commanded by Tourabow, an honeſt plain ſailor, with whom I was very well acquainted. He alſo gave me very warm recommendatory letters to ſeveral of his friends. When every thing was ready for ſailing, he took leave of me, as if I had been his only ſon, expreſſing his ardent wiſhes for my welfare; and deſiring I would favour him from time to time with accounts of what happened to me. I parted with that worthy man, with

tears in my eyes, being much moved with the many teſtimonies he had given me of his affection.

We ſailed from Seripante with a fair wind, and during the voyage, I was very well amuſed with obſerving their different manœuvres. They had diſcovered the uſe of the magnet in navigation, and had clumſy mariners compaſſes; but were abſolute ſtrangers to the variation of the needle. Their Quadrant was alſo very defective, as was their log-line, for keeping an account of the ſhip's way; and they had no other means of gueſſing at the longitude. However, on the whole, they were careful, robuſt, and active ſeamen.

Our voyage was agreeable, having fine weather, but rather too little wind. The eighteenth day, we made the

the land of Bonhommica; the 19th, entered the river Tourorow; and the 21ſt, came to an anchor at Ludorow, the capital of the kingdom, being the 15th of January 1775.

CHAP. V.

The Author invited to reſide with a near relation of his friend at Seripante. By the means of him, and others to whom he had letters, he is preſented to the Lord Admiral, to the Lord Treaſurer, and at laſt to the Queen. She ſettles a penſion on him. He confers with Officers, Aſtronomers, Surveyors, Phyſicians, and Mechanicks, on the means of introducing the Engliſh improvements into the Bonhommican Navy. He is appointed a Poſt Captain, and is to command a ſhip of forty guns (going to the ſouthern continent), under a Commodore. Has the fitting her out in the Engliſh manner. She is much admired. The Queen dines on board of her. They ſail for Luxo-volupto. Arrive ſafely at Miro-volante.

ON our arrival in this kingdom, my eyes were delighted with the ſight of corn-fields, (as well as paſture

paſture grounds) hedge-row incloſures, farm houſes, and country ſeats; with the proſpect of a large and populous city at a diſtance: In ſhort, every thing demonſtrated that I was again got into a civiliſed country. When we landed, Tourabow conducted me to the houſe of Lurgofage, a near relation of my friend; who after he had read the letter I had preſented to him, claſped me in his arms, and received me in ſo affectionate a manner, that it plainly appeared to be no common letter of recommendation which I had delivered. He inſiſted on my taking up my abode with him, and always behaved to me with the warmeſt friendſhip. When I had got a little ſettled with him, my other letters were delivered; and every one

received me equally well; they were all conſiderable merchants, and they ſeemed ſuch worthy and friendly people, that I thought myſelf got among a ſuperior rank of beings. My time was ſpent among them in the moſt agreeable manner, walking over the different parts of the town, always in the company of ſome one or more of their families; in dining and ſupping alternately with them, and in agreeable and improving converſation. In the laſt, while I informed them of particulars concerning my country, and travels; I was myſelf made acquainted with many things about theirs, which I was yet ignorant of. They were at this time governed by a Queen, named Tudorina, who was poſſeſſed of abilities, ſteadineſs, and magnanimity, that far

ſurpaſſed

ſurpaſſed moſt of the Kings her predeceſſors. By her prudent choice of Miniſters, and the wiſe tenor of her adminiſtration, ſhe had extricated herſelf out of many difficulties, kept her kingdom in peace, encouraged trade and manufactures, and was laying the foundation of a maritime power. All theſe things had their due merit, with a virtuous and ſenſible people; ſhe was not only reſpected and obeyed, but in a manner adored by them. This was a happy conjuncture for a ſtranger, who wanted to be employed in the naval ſervice. My excellent friend at Scripante, had recommended in all his letters, that they would think of the propereſt method of turning to my advantage, the diſcovery of many improvements in Navigation, and preſerving

preſerving the health of ſea-men, made by my countrymen, which I had it in my power to diſcloſe; and this had very much occupied their thoughts ever ſince my arrival. One day when they were met at dinner at Lurgofage's upon this ſubject; when the affair was brought on the carpet, and different means were propoſed; Minofrage ſaid he was very well acquainted with the ſecretary to Howarow the Lurgow Amorow, (Lord Admiral) and if they approved, he would mention it to him; who probably would either introduce me to the Lurgow Amorow himſelf, or adviſe what ſhould be done. This was agreed to, and two days after I had an invitation to dine at Minofrage's to meet the ſecretary. It may naturally be ſuppoſed he wanted

wanted to judge himſelf whether I merited the character had been given of me. He ſeemed a ſenſible man, and was very minute in his inquiries, eſpecially of things in the naval department. I was very open, and explicit, and ſuppoſe his report of me was favourable; as in a day or two after, he came to Lurgofage's, and offered to introduce me to the Lurgow Amorow the next morning. That great officer was attended by ſome of the principal commanders, who all received me with great goodneſs. The conference was long, as the ſubject was very extenſive; every particular reſpecting ſhip-building, victualing, ſailing, fighting, arms, anchorage, &c. &c. was inquired into; and I gave them as ſatisfactory anſwers as my memory ſerved me with;

telling

telling them alſo, what defects I had obſerved in the ſhip which brought me from Seripante, and in the manner of navigating her. Some days paſſed, without our hearing any thing of the reſult of this conference; but at laſt a meſſage came from the great Burlohow, the Treaſurer and firſt Miniſter, deſiring to ſee me two days after. This we thought looked well, and I made my appearance at the time appointed. He had a winning affable addreſs, that made you ſoon forget you was in the preſence of the great man; but ſo penetrating an eye, that he looked into your very ſoul. He began with naval affairs, but did not confine himſelf to that ſubject; drawing me in to give an account of our wars for a century paſt; the

expence

expence of them, how the money was raiſed, our public funds, national debt, &c. When I had given the beſt account that one ſo little verſed in theſe matters was capable of; he ſaid, that the trade of my country muſt be very extenſive, and its opulence very great, to bear ſuch an immenſe load of debt; but it was a dangerous practice, and he hoped the Bonhommicans would never be led, from any neceſſity of ſtate, to begin any thing ſimilar to it; as from the experience of my country, it appeared very difficult for a nation to extricate itſelf out of ſuch a ſituation. He then in a very gracious manner diſmiſſed me, promiſing to mention me favourably to her Majeſty. I now thought there was an end to my catechiſings, but was miſtaken; for ſome

time

time after, a meſſage came to me from the Treaſurer, deſiring me to be at court on an appointed day, as the Queen wanted to ſee me. I got a proper dreſs made in all haſte, and attended by ſome of my friends preſented myſelf. A Lurgow in waiting introduced me into her Majeſty's cloſet, where ſhe appeared with ſuch a dignity of aſpect and deportment, that I was ſtruck with an awe which I found it difficult to recover from. She obſerved it, and putting on a milder look, ſaid, Stranger, I have been informed, you come from a highly civiliſed country, on the other ſide of the world, and that you have met with extraordinary adventures. I was curious to ſee you, and hear them, therefore ordered you to appear before me; but fear nothing,

I am

I am prepoſſeſſed in your favour, from what my miniſters have already told me, and believe you will be of uſe to me in my navy; therefore relate to me your adventures, as if you was only in company with your equals. This condeſcenſion in her Majeſty removed the awe that had ſeiſed me, and I obeyed her with more reſolution than I thought myſelf capable of. When I had finiſhed, ſhe aſked me a great many queſtions about Great Britain, and particularly about their Majeſties, commanding me to give my real opinion of them without reſerve, ſaying, there was no danger of its ever coming to their ears. When I had complied, and given the character of them, which in my opinion, and that of all candid men, was really their due, recount-

ing alſo their numerous progeny, ſhe held up her hands in great raptures; crying out, O happy people! bleſſed with ſuch a King and ſuch a ſucceſſion! but all at once ſhe turned to me and ſaid, are they happy? I anſwered, They might be ſo if they pleaſed, but factions ran high, pretended patriots abuſed the peoples credulity, and—— I underſtand you, ſaid ſhe; your King is too good for them; they ought to have one that would make them fear him. If I was your Queen, I would ſoon curb their licentiouſneſs; men cannot bear too much liberty.

After that, ſhe enquired about the manners and dreſſes of our women, and I gave as faithful an account as was in my power, from my ſmall acquaintance with polite company. She then

then ſaid, I perceive your nation is following exactly the ſteps of all rich and powerful kingdoms; luxury has got in among you, and will ſoon deſtroy you; but there is no ſtability in this world, exclaimed ſhe, with a ſigh!

She then concluded my audience, by ſaying, ſhe ſettled a penſion of two hundred tudorines yearly on me; and that ſhe would likewiſe employ me in her ſervice. But as ſhe had been informed, that my countrymen had been in ſearch of the ſouthern continent, and that I wiſhed to make a voyage to it; ſhe would give directions to the Lurgow Amorow, not to appoint me to any ſhip, till the ſeaſon approached for the fleets ſailing to Luxo-volupto. In the mean time, continued ſhe, I will appoint

proper perſons to confer with you, on the different reformations which may be made in my navy, by the inſtructions it is in your power to give them. She then diſmiſſed me, in great admiration of her good ſenſe, and deep penetration; as well as much ſatisfied with her bounty, which prevented me from continuing a burthen to my friends. In weight of gold it was only equal to one hundred pounds Engliſh money; but in Ludorow would go as far as three times that ſum in Britain.

The Drawing which I had learned, and very much practiſed for my amuſement, became now of conſiderable uſe to me. The Lurgow Amorow being deſirous to know, what were our ideas of beauty in the form of a ſhip, as well as what we

reckoned beſt calculated for ſwift ſailing; with many other particulars, which no idea could be given of by deſcription; made me therefore endeavour to ſupply that defect by drawings.

I ſet to work then, and drew a ſhip of ſixty guns (which, in my opinion, was larger than any they were ſoon likely to have), from memory, in the beſt way I poſſibly could. She was repreſented in different appearances and ſituations; and therefore took up a good deal of time. The firſt was her hull, as complete, and lying in ordinary. The ſecond, a ſection of her. The third, when rigged. The fourth, under ſail. Figures with references to each part, were not omitted. And the fifth, were drawings of different parts and orna-

ments, which could not be ſo well underſtood from their ſmallneſs in the ſhip. Theſe were finiſhed as high as I poſſibly could, and preſented to the Lurgow Amorow; who was extremely well ſatisfied with them; ordering them to be framed and glazed (after ſeveral copies had been taken, for the uſe of the ſurveyors of the Dock-Yards), and hung up in the Amoroutow Office as great curioſities. At a conference with the ſurveyors, I afterwards explained any difficulties they propoſed to me, and gave them what farther lights my memory could ſuggeſt.

My next meeting was with ſome ſea commanders, and aſtronomers, concerning the improvements made in England of the mariner's compaſs and quadrant; as alſo what progreſs had

had been made in the diſcovery of the longitude; the inſtrument-makers being ordered to attend. Drawings were here alſo made uſe of; and after I had explained to them the advantages of ours, they readily acknowledged their ſuperiority. I need ſcarcely ſay, that my quadrant was from the lateſt improvements on Mr. Hadley's. I alſo acquainted them, that the needle did not always point to the north; and that to whatever cauſe it was owing, the variation was conſtantly changing (in every place of the ocean), ſometimes in one direction, and ſometimes in another. To find out that variation by the mean reſult of ſeveral Azimuth compaſſes, was what I next endeavoured to teach them; and had the ſatisfaction to think they

thoroughly underſtood me. I gave them alſo ſome little inſight into the theory of magnetiſm, with an account of the invention of artificial magnets, now only uſed, which appeared very ſurpriſing to them. My laſt attempt was to inform them of the progreſs which had been made, in the diſcovery of the longitude at ſea. I acquainted them with a premium, which had been offered by the Britiſh legiſlature, above half a century ago, of forty thouſand tudorines to any perſon who ſhould make a time-piece that would bear the motion of a ſhip, and the different degrees of heat and cold, in a voyage to a hot climate above a thouſand leagues diſtant, and back again, without varying above ſo much time from a good regulator, which was to

be

be kept on ſhore exactly true to time. That a mechanic of a wonderful natural genius, had ſpent in a manner his whole life upon it; and had brought it to ſuch perfection, that (after having explained the whole mechaniſm to proper perſons) he had received the premium. I told them, that one of theſe time-keepers was on board our ſhip, and was of great uſe to us. The other method of obſerving ſeveral diſtances of the ſun and moon, with the way of working them, was alſo mentioned; together with the nautical almanac publiſhed by the King's aſtronomers, which ſaved a great deal of labour to the ſea officers. The aſtronomers gave great attention to what I delivered, aſked many queſtions for information, and wiſhed to underſtand

me; but I thought it plain, that they were not yet ſufficiently advanced in aſtronomy, to comprehend the principles on which it depended.

It is not to be ſuppoſed I could give their watch-makers any inſight into the mechaniſm of the time-piece: but before we broke up, ſeveral compaſſes and quadrants were ordered to be made on my plan, and under my direction.

The third conference was held with the court phyſicians; in which I gave them an account of our victualling for the voyage, and eſpecially that part of it, which experience had proved to be ſo efficacious in preventing the ſalted meat, which acquired ſome degree of putrefaction, from infecting the maſs of blood; and cauſing that dreadful diſtemper,

ſo

ſo fatal to ſeamen in long voyages, the ſea ſcurvy.

Our method alſo of keeping the men clean and the ſhip well aired, (was not forgot) by ventilators, wind-ſails, and what was particularly uſed by the two ſhips in the laſt voyage, by fire.

In the next place, I acquainted them with the method of diſtilling ſea-water, to make it freſh and uſeful for man, without having occaſion to uſe more fire than was ſufficient to dreſs the victuals of the ſhip's company.

I laſtly gave them an account of another kind of diſtillation by cold, which our experience had furniſhed us with, in the laſt voyage, that alſo freſhened ſea-water, and made it wholeſome.

The

The Doctors were grave, ſenſible, candid men; they ſaid, the diſtilling ſea-water ſhould be forthwith tried. And that my account of the ſucceſs of the preſervatives from the ſcurvy, had alſo ſo much the appearance of truth, that they would certainly recommend the making trials of them, in the firſt long voyages which occurred; as all the materials were ſafe, and could have no bad conſequences.

My laſt conference was with Military men, of both ſea and land ſervice, with reſpect to the improvement of their arms. That nation had known the uſe of gun-powder for a century paſt, and had uſed cannon with ſucceſs; but their ſmall arms were ſtill clumſy, with ill-contrived locks; and for that reaſon few of them in their armies; pikes, and bows and arrows,

ſtill

ſtill continuing to be uſed. I could have wiſhed now to have had my fuſee with me for a pattern; but that not being to be had, I was obliged to make the beſt ſhift I could with drawings, and by the directions I gave the gun-ſmiths. The bayonet fixed to the muzzle of the piece, was alſo recommended as a much better weapon than the pike, and was acknowledged to be ſo. A muſket and bayonet was made under my directions, and though clumſy, as the firſt attempt muſt of courſe be, both from my fault and the gun-ſmiths, was yet greatly admired by the officers; and by her Majeſty's order many hands were ſet to work, to furniſh the magazines with ſome thouſands of them. Orders were alſo given to write to the merchants of Seripante, to endea-

vour

vour to recover my fuſee from Uncomia at any price, as a more perfect model.

Theſe were the principal improvements which I endeavoured to explain to them; but there were ſeveral others, which for brevity's ſake are here omitted; ſuch as the log-line, chain, pumps, the method of bending timber by ſteam, &c. &c.

It was truly admirable to ſee, with what candour every one of theſe worthy men behaved with regard to me; no little jealouſy or ſelf-intereſt influenced them; but, with an open honeſty, they acknowledged, after due examination, the ſuperiority of our methods to their own. And ſeemed happy that Bonhommica had made ſuch acquiſitions by the accident of my coming among them; which might otherwiſe have taken centuries

to

to have found out, in the common courſe of things.

I afterwards found, that their reports to the miniſters, had exactly anſwered what they had given me reaſon to expect. Her Majeſty ſent for me to court, and after graciouſly telling me how much her miniſters were ſatisfied with the reports made by the different perſons who had conferred with me, ordered me two hundred tudorines as a preſent to fit me out for my voyage to Luxo-volupto, which ſhe ſaid would not now be long of taking place.

I now became almoſt as great a favourite with the Lurgow Amorow and many of the other Lurgows, as I have been told my friend Omai was here.

I had

I had the honour to be invited frequently to dine and ſup at their houſes; where the entertainment was always plentiful, but the cookery ſimple and plain: no high ſeaſoned ragouts, no made diſhes appeared there. The wines were good, but drank in great moderation *.

There was always a proper mixture of the ſexes at table, but great decorum kept up. The men, ſenſible and frank; the women, modeſt and reſerved. No little ſcandal, or malicious reflections paſſed the women's lips, with reſpect to other women; but they, as well as the men, were very ready to ſpeak of a commendable action done by any one. I ſhall

* The rule of not too much; by temperance taught,
In what thou eat'ſt, and drink'ſt; ſeeking from thence
Due nouriſhment, no gluttonous delight.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, Book xi. line 531.

mention

mention ſome of that nature, which I heard talked of at different times; without any very extraordinary praiſe, but as things common enough.

A Phyſician who had attended a lady for a conſiderable time, ill of a diſtemper; by the turn it took, plainly perceived he had miſtaken the caſe; nature having relieved the patient in a way that could never have happened, if it had been as he ſuppoſed. Neither the lady, nor her friends, had any doubt but the ſalutary turn in her favour, was occaſioned by the medicines he had preſcribed. The phyſician however returned the fees he had received; owning honeſtly, that he had been miſtaken, and could not poſſibly retain money, he was conſcious of having no right to.

Another

Another ſtill more extraordinary was, of an Attorney, who, by a miſtake, made by him in a writing, had loſt a client his law-ſuit. The client was not ſenſible on what the cauſe turned, nor in the leaſt blamed him; he honeſtly however paid him all that he had occaſioned the loſs of.

I ſhall mention but one more. A man had been left a conſiderable eſtate by a relation, on the preſumption that he was his neareſt of kin. The teſtator dying, he was put in poſſeſſion. Sometime after which he learned by accident, that there was one yet nearer to the deceaſed than himſelf; and being convinced it was the donor's intention to leave it to the heir at law, he ſent for him, honeſtly made a deed in his favour, and immediately reſigned it.

My being careſſed by the Courtiers and Lurgows (or Nobility), did not however make me neglect my good friends the Merchants; or forget the worthy Ouragow, who recommended me to them. On the contrary, I paid them more attention than before, being ſenſible that my preſent happy ſituation was in a great meaſure their work. When I got my penſion, my intention was to remove from Lurgofage's houſe to a lodging; that I might no longer be a burthen to him: but he would not hear of it, ſo I ſtill lived with him.

The ſimplicity of manners that prevailed in Ludorow, was the cauſe that there were no places of diſſipation in that capital. No taverns, coffee-houſes, ball-rooms, concert-rooms, &c. &c.; but there was a

theatre. That indeed was but of a ſhort ſtanding; the ſize ſmall, the decorations poor, and prices low.

I frequently went to it, and took notice, that the modeſty and reſerve of the ſex, had prevented women from appearing on the ſcene; this to me, who had been accuſtomed to ſee women actreſſes in the theatres of England, had an unnatural appearance; but I ſoon became reconciled to it. Where men wear the ornament on their chins which nature has provided them with, a cloſe ſhaved, ſmooth faced young man, who accuſtoms himſelf to imitate the behaviour of a woman, may be eaſily conceived to be one: and in my opinion, virtue and decency would have been much promoted in England, if that cuſtom had ſtill continued there.

For it muſt be apparent to every body, that ſcarcely one woman actreſs has appeared with any pretence to beauty, who has had the leaſt regard to her character; nor been the leſs eſteemed by the pnblic for that reaſon. This has certainly had a bad effect on female manners, and made them look on crimes of that nature with leſs horror. But to return to the theatre of Ludorow.

The actors in general were far from contemptible, but they had few good dramatic poets. He who far ſurpaſſed the reſt, was an actor, and in that capacity, of very little merit: that was a reaſon why his productions were leſs eſteemed than they really deſerved. I had been one evening to ſee a new play of his, in company with Lurgofage and others of

my friends. It went off extremely well, and I was charmed with it; however there were not wanting critics, who found fault with many parts; and which could not eaſily be defended. One of theſe ſupped with us at my friends, where the piece came naturally to be talked of; he loudly blamed the irregularity of the play; ſaid there was no plot, no contrivance, no moral; but juſt a ſtory taken from a novel, and put into dialogue; ſhifting from place to place, and taking up years in the acting. All theſe objections are very juſt, anſwered another; and certainly plays may be contrived more artfully; and to repreſent actions to our view with more probability. But that may be done merely by care and induſtry, without the leaſt ſpark of genius:

genius : Avonſwan's excellency, is his knowledge of the human heart, and the paſſions. Added to thoſe, the moſt poetical diction, and fineſt flights of fancy; and I dare venture to prophecy, that when the man is no longer in view, and his profeſſion become more honourable, that poſterity will do him juſtice. I own my ſentiments were exactly the ſame, and genius ſo ſeldom making its appearance, many things ought to be forgiven it when it does.

I was now informed by the Lurgow Amorow, that he had appointed me Carrogow (Poſt Captain) to her Majeſty's ſhip Ardefow, of forty guns; under the Quadarow Moraveres: deſiring me to call for my commiſſion, and take the oaths required. He ſaid,

ſhe was to ſail to Luxo-volupto as part of the convoy; that being neceſſary, (though the nation was in full peace), to prevent her Majeſty's ſubjects, from being inſulted by the Armoſerian privateers.

I told him in anſwer, that my intentions were to ſerve ſo bountiful a Queen, and worthy a Nation, with all zeal and fidelity. But before I engaged myſelf, there were two conditions, which I earneſtly wiſhed might be granted me. He deſired to know what they were; I replied, liberty of conſcience in religion, and permiſſion to depart, whenever an opportunity offered, to carry me to my own country. After a little conſideration, he ſaid, I ought to preſent a memorial to the Queen upon theſe

ſubjects,

ſubjects, as he could not grant them, without an expreſs order from her. I followed the Lurgow Amorow's advice, and preſented one to this effect. Setting forth her Majeſty's great goodneſs, in taking me into her ſervice; which I embraced with the greateſt joy, and ſhould ſerve her with all zeal and fidelity. But hoped her Majeſty would have the goodneſs, to allow me liberty of conſcience in religious matters. And having alſo a great love for my native country, and no chance of being conveyed thither, but by accidentally meeting at ſea with an European ſhip; that her Majeſty would have the goodneſs to give orders, that if ſuch an opportunity offered, I ſhould have the liberty of departing, without incurring her diſpleaſure by ſo doing.

She read my memorial directly, without referring it to her Miniſters; and in anſwer to it ſaid, as to religion, every one in her kingdom enjoyed liberty of conſcience; which ſhe thought an abſolute eſſential to a free people. Beſides, ſaid ſhe, we all believe in the unity of the godhead as well as you chriſtians. With reſpect to the other part of it, I like you the better, continued ſhe, for having an attachment to your native country, where your family and connections are: if you had not; how could I expect you would have any for me, or my people. I will not only give the orders deſired, ſaid ſhe; but if no opportunity ſhould offer, I give you my royal word, that after having ſerved me faithfully for ſeven years,

years, I will ſend a ſhip with you to the Cape of Good Hope, where I underſtand by your narrative, you may have frequent opportunities of returning to your own country; and no doubt you can eaſily conduct the veſſel to that place. This filled me with ſuch joy and gratitude, that I fell on my knees to thank her: ſhe ſmiled, and graciouſly held out her hand for me to kiſs. I went now and took the oaths; after which, my commiſſion was given me, in which I was ſtiled Equihow or eſquire. My next buſineſs was, to pay my reſpects to Moraveres, under whom I was to ſerve. He was the Quadarow or Commodore of this fleet, and was to carry a mark of diſtinction. He received me as well as I poſſibly could have deſired; expreſſing the great ſatisfaction

faction he ſhould have in converſing with me, on the manners and cuſtoms of my country; and eſpecially in ſeeing the great improvements, which had been made by them in naval affairs, put by me into practice. I replied, that it was my great happineſs to be appointed to ſerve under ſo great an officer, and worthy a man. That it would always give me infinite ſatisfaction to communicate any thing to him, that could in the leaſt contribute to the good of the ſervice. For that purpoſe I begged his permiſſion to have the direction of fitting out the ſhip, and that the principal officers in each department, might have orders to furniſh me with maſts, ſails, rigging, anchors, cables, &c. &c. according to the dimenſions, and quality, I ſhould demand. He anſwered,

wered, That it would give him great pleaſure to ſee the Ardefow fitted out exactly in our manner; but having no power to order it of himſelf, all he could do, was to join me in making application to the Lurgow Amorow for an order to that purpoſe; and he had no doubt of our obtaining it. He judged right; when it was mentioned to that Miniſter, he ſaid it was the very thing he had been thinking of; and all the neceſſary orders ſhould immediately be given to that end; as well as for victualling her in the manner I had mentioned for a long voyage.

It may naturally be ſuppoſed that I did not fail to exert myſelf on this occaſion; and fortunately I ſucceeded not only to my own ſatisfaction, but that of the ableſt ſailors in that country,

try. The ſhip was conſtantly filled with them; and I had numberleſs explanations to make; which (tho' often quite tired and vexed), I endeavoured to do with patience and temper. The fame of the Ardefows equipment extended itſelf; many of the Lurgows viſited her; and at laſt, a meſſage came to the Quadarow from the Lurgow Amorow, that her Majeſty would dine on board of her two days after. Great preparations were made for this entertainment, and as ſumptuous a one provided, as the time and place would admit. Her Majeſty came down the river in one of the royal barges, attended by ſeveral others full of courtiers of both ſexes; and on coming on board, was ſaluted by the Ardefow, and all the ſhips in the river. She then examined

the

the ſhip very narrowly, and had all the improvements explained to her; which ſhe almoſt as readily comprehended, as many of the ſea officers; expreſſing great ſatisfaction with the alterations which had been made. With the Quadarow's permiſſion, I reſolved to ſurpriſe her Majeſty and the court, with giving them a ſhort ſail on the river. The anchors were a-peak, and while they were at dinner, the ſails were ſet with as little noiſe as poſſible, without being in the leaſt perceived by the company. The firſt information they had of it, was the noiſe made by the rudder. Upon which, every body ran upon deck, and at laſt her Majeſty appeared there; who ſaid, laughing to me, that ſhe feared I was a dangerous traitor, ſince I had the boldneſs in

open day to carry off the Queen and Court; and ſhe would have me puniſhed for it. I anſwered her Majeſty, that imagining ſhe intended ſeeing every improvement which had been made, it was neceſſary to put the ſhip under ſail for that purpoſe. We went only about a league down the river, and then returned to our former ſtation. Soon after which the Queen and Court departed, ſeemingly very well ſatisfied with their entertainment.

Every thing being now ready for ſailing, I went to court to take leave. Her Majeſty ſaid to me, I wiſh you a good voyage; take care of your morals among the Luxo-voluptans, and when you return, I will intruſt you with a ſhip intirely under your own command. I took a moſt affectionate

tionate leave of my friends the Merchants, and left a letter for Ouragow to go with the fleet to Seripante.

We ſailed from the river Tourarow September 3d, 1775, with a fair wind. The convoy conſiſted of thirty-ſix Merchant ſhips, and there were two frigates of war, one of 28 guns, and another of 22, under the Quadarow's command. He left me the intire direction of the ſhip, and was pleaſed to ſee, with what alertneſs I ſoon brought the crew to go through all their manœuvres.

Our courſe was weſt quarter north. As nothing particular happened in the voyage, I ſhall not trouble the reader with it. November 1ſt, we made the land of Luxo-volupto early in

in the morning: I heard them cry out land! land! and ran upon deck to view it, but could ſee nothing but a blue cloud. I afterwards went up to the maſt head, and ſtill could ſee nothing like the appearance of land. When I came down on the deck, and inſiſted they were miſtaken; Moraveres ſmiled, and ſaid, there was a peculiarity in the appearance of that land, which he never ſaw in any other; and it was by that means they always knew it. It puts on the appearance of a blue cloud, continued he, as if it wanted to conceal itſelf. Perhaps, purſued he, it is that which deceived Captains Cook and Furneaux your countrymen, and made them miſs it.

We came to an anchor with the whole fleet, in the harbour of Mirovolante,

volante, November 4th; having been juſt two months and one day in our voyage.

CHAP. VI.

A Deſcription of the Iſland of Bonhommica, and its Inhabitants. Their moral Senſe. Manners, Cuſtoms, Laws, Government, Religion, &c. &c.

I SHALL now give as good an account of that Kingdom, as my ſhort ſtay and beſt information will enable me. Bonhommica is an Iſland, lying betwixt 35° 46′ and 40° 35′ degrees of ſouth latitude. And 165° 33′ and 170° 46′ eaſt longitude. It is of an irregular ſhape, having many indentings of arms of the ſea, and mouths of rivers, which form generally good harbours. It lies in a temperate climate, the ſouthern hemiſphere

phere being much colder in proportion to its latitude than the northern. A great part of it is naturally a good ſoil, ſome diſtricts however are mountainous and barren enough; but even theſe are fit for paſture. Incloſures are only to be ſeen near Ludorow, and the other great cities; the reſt of the country is open. It produces very good corn, of moſt of the kinds which we have in Europe; different ſorts of wines, olive oil, and many kinds of roots, greens, and fruits, which are cultivated in their gardens. Their animals are horſes, black cattle, ſheep, goats, aſſes, ſwine, and plenty of tame fowl. Beſides their wild animals, which are deer, foxes, hares, wolves and bears, &c. They have many conſiderable cities, amongſt which,

Ludorow is the capital of the kingdom. It ſeems to be near one third as large as London, and ſtands on the banks of a beautiful navigable river; but it is far from being either handſome or magnificent. The ſtreets are narrow, the houſes of wood or brick, in a plain, but convenient enough ſtile of building. No magnificent churches, palaces, or ſquares adorn it; two of the churches indeed are large, and the royal palace, as well as ſeverals belonging to the Lurgows, cover a great deal of ground, and have extenſive gardens; but are all built in a ſtile of architecture, ſomewhat reſembling what in Europe is called the gothic. The greateſt beauty of that city in my opinion is, that you do not ſee a beggar; either occaſioned by the virtue and induſtry of

of the lower claſs of people, or by the private charities of the rich; for there is no poor-tax.

The inhabitants of Bonhommica are a well made, handſome people; very near as fair as the Engliſh; moſt commonly with blue eyes, but ſometimes they are black or grey. Their hair, frequently of a reddiſh colour, but more commonly black, cheſnut, or flaxen. The hiſtories of this country, make them of a very ancient eſtabliſhment in this Iſland, and even have ſome fabulous accounts of their being a colony from ſome far-diſtant country; but on theſe, no dependence is to be made.

The dreſs of the nobles, and better ſort of gentry, is grave and decent; (reſembling that of the Spaniards in

Philip II.'s time); the women covering up their arms and boſoms. It is made chiefly of woollen cloths or ſtuffs, manufactured by themſelves. The nobility ſometimes wear ſilks, or velvets, which they get from Luxovolupto; but no gold or ſilver are worn on the clothes of either ſex, excepting on ſtate days, when her Majeſty is ſometimes, for the greater magnificence, dreſſed in ſtuffs adorned with theſe metals.

Before I enter upon their manners, it will be previouſly neceſſary to mention a peculiarity in theſe people, which greatly influences them. It is, that they have ſix ſenſes. The ſixth ſenſe, but which they reckon the firſt, is the ſenſe of conſcience, or the moral ſenſe; and they would much rather

rather be without any of the others, even the ſight or hearing, than deſtitute of it. There are certainly ſome glimmerings of this ſenſe, in other nations, but they are ſo ſlight, that they have been almoſt intirely overlooked. But in this people it is ſo apparent, that no doubt can be made of it. It is true they take a great deal of pains to cultivate it in their children, from their earlieſt infancy; arguing, that as we may ſtrengthen our limbs or other ſenſes by uſing them; ſo we may this ſenſe, by conſtantly habituating them to the practiſe of it. To that end, the firſt eight or ten years of their education, (except in learning to read their own language, writing, arithmetic, and geography), is employed by their parents and maſters in improving and fortify-

ing them in the uſe of that excellent ſenſe. Their method of doing this, is chiefly by examples from their own hiſtory, and ſhort ſtories written of virtuous actions, done by their countrymen or country-women. I need not ſay, that the ſex makes no difference in this part of education; though after a certain age, it is carried on ſeparately. The examinations which they go through, are not on a part of ſpeech in a dead language; but to give their opinions in doubtful actions, whether they are blameable or praiſe-worthy; putting queſtions to them, how they would act in ſuch and ſuch ſituations, and rectifying their judgments if neceſſary. The good example ſhewed by all around them, has likewiſe no ſmall influence. Rewards and puniſh-

ments

ments are alſo uſed with great propriety; being certain badges of approbation or ſhame, worn for a certain time according to the merit or demerit of the wearer. Preventive methods are no leſs carefully attended to. They can meet with no improper books, as none ſuch are publiſhed; and every word or action which ſhews a tendency to the depravation of the heart, is carefully watched and checked at its firſt appearance. To all theſe, the precepts of their religion are ſuperadded, which ſhall be taken notice of in its proper place. During all this time, innocent amuſements and diverſions, are rather encouraged than otherwiſe; being looked on by them, as ſalutary both to the body and mind.

The

The females are educated intirely under the maternal eye, who, from their retired way of life, have ſufficient time, and take a pleaſure in cultivating their young minds, and training them up, in all the virtues proper for their ſex and ſtation. Boarding ſchools for girls are not known in that country; where one or two vicious characters are ſufficient to corrupt the whole.

When the boys are fourteen or fifteen, they are ſent to the Cadorow, or the univerſity; where they are carefully inſtructed in the learning which is in vogue in this country; having ſtill a watchful eye to the ſtrengthening and improving the moral ſenſe: that learning chiefly conſiſts in explaining the phyſics, meta-

metaphyſics, logic, and other writings of an old author, called Ariſtorow, whom they look on as infallible; and he who underſtands him beſt, is deemed the moſt learned. They have not yet begun to think for themſelves, and to inveſtigate truth by reaſoning and experiments.

From this, it will be concluded, that the ſtate of learning is low among them; it certainly is ſo, in comparriſon with England. Some Poets they have; but none deſerving the name of an Hiſtorian. Of Mathematics, Geometry, Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, Aſtronomy, Anatomy, Chymiſtry, Phyſics, and Natural Hiſtory, they know but very little. The theory of Gravitation, by which the great Newton has explained

all the motions of the Planets and even of the Comets, they are intirely ignorant of; as well as of the later diſcovery of Electricity, which has brought ſo many wonders to light. The Moral ſenſe is what they are chiefly to be valued for; and ſurely in the ſcale of human happineſs, it vaſtly outweighs all our boaſted acquiſitions *.

Their language is rough, but copious; reſembling, in its ſound and the character they uſe, the German more than any other European tongue.

Writing they have been poſſeſſed of, for many centuries; but printing

* One moral, or a mere well natured deed,
Can all deſert in ſciences exceed.

Duke of Buckingham to Mr. Pope,
Pope's Works. Vol. I.

is

is only a late diſcovery, which probably will diffuſe knowledge among them, as it has done in Europe; but whether to their advantage or the contrary, is hard to determine.

The Bonhommicans are a brave, generous, and virtuous people; but their courage is only ſhewn in ſerving their country, and their virtue does not make them moroſe or ſelf-ſufficient. They are ſtrongly attached to liberty, and great œconomiſts, both to preſerve themſelves independant, and be able to aſſiſt the neceſſitous. The Lurgows are much reſpected, which they take care to preſerve by their manner of living; but ſuperior virtues or abilities are much more ſo. A virtuous man is not deſpiſed becauſe he is poor, nor a rich man reſpected

reſpected merely becauſe he is ſuch, without any other recommendation.

The men are generally chearful in converſation, but ſeldom lively, volatile, or giddy. In mixed companies, a modeſt reſerve is the character of their women; but in their own houſes, among their relations, that is laid aſide, and they are lively and agreeable.

The occupations of each man's different profeſſion employs his time; he ſpends none of it idly in drunkenneſs and debauchery, but returns home to his wife, whom he is ſure to find attending to her domeſtic cares. Not but they entertain one another ſometimes, and go to ſee a play; but that happens but ſeldom, and does not deſerve mentioning.

The

The Lurgows who have not places at court, reſide conſtantly upon their eſtates in the country; where they keep open houſe for all their neighbours, ſerving them with their friendſhip and advice in the country, and their intereſt if neceſſary at court.

Their wives generally employ themſelves, in the midſt of a number of young women of ſmall fortunes, on ſome great piece of needle-work for furniture; which, with muſic and viſiting, fills up their time very agreeably.

Games like cheſs and draughts, I have ſeen played at; but they know nothing of cards or dice, nor any kind of gaming for money.

The only conveyance known (till lately) in that country for all ranks of

of people, is riding on horſeback. Some few coaches have been within theſe few years introduced from Luxovolupto; of which her Majeſty, and ſome of the firſt nobility, are the only poſſeſſors.

In their dealings and intercourſe betwixt man and man, they are perfectly upright; and ſo far from taking an advantage of another, that if they find they have made a miſtake to their own benefit, they are never eaſy in their minds till it is rectified. Some inſtances of this are given in the former chapter.

They are alſo punctual obſervers of their promiſes, and conſtant in their friendſhips.

Polygamy is not allowed of among them, but divorces are on three accounts, (though ſeldom uſed but for

the laſt), unfaithfulneſs, diſagreement of tempers, and barrenneſs. Upon proofs of any one of theſe it is eaſily obtained, but care is taken that the children do not ſuffer. The women have the ſame right as the men; but the children always fall to the latter's care.

To prevent marriages being made from motives of intereſt and not from affection, the laws do not allow women to be capable of inheritance; but when their parents die, they are left an annuity ſufficient to ſupport them in the rank they had hitherto lived in; which upon their marriage devolves to the head of the family. If they are divorced, the huſband is obliged to allow them the annuity again, or a greater, if he is of a higher rank than her father was.

The men frequently marry in a rank beneath them, as it does not degrade their family, but the women ſeldom or never do.

Duty and reſpect to parents, are juſtly carried to a great degree of veneration while they live; and when they die, they do not make uſe of an undertaker to put them in the ground, and perhaps ſend them out of their houſes, as ſoon as their ſouls have departed. But all thoſe (whom affliction has not rendered incapable) attend them to the grave, with true heart-felt ſorrow, but no affected noiſy exclamations of it. The place where their bodies are laid, is frequently viſited by them, to call back to their remembrance, the many benefits, and wiſe inſtructions, they had received from the authors (under God)

God) of their being, and to fortify them in virtue.

Their government is a limited monarchy, like ours in Britain; conſiſting of a King (or Queen), Lurgows, or houſe of Lords, and delegates from the people called houſe of Burgows. The prerogative of the crown is great, and the claims of the people very extenſive; yet they live in a perfect good underſtanding. The Queen has entirely gained the confidence of her ſubjects, from her prudent œconomy and wiſe meaſures of government; never aſking money of her people, but when their ſafety and happineſs makes it abſolutely neceſſary.

The members of both houſes have opportunities of ſhewing their parts

and oratorial abilities as in ours; but the moral ſenſe has one bad effect on theſe occaſions; it confines them to their real ſentiments upon the ſubject they are ſpeaking on, and conſequently ſhortens very much their ſpeeches, and cramps their genius.

Another very great obſtruction to the formation of great orators in this country, is, there being no oppoſition to the court; by which the members might (if they were capable of uſing ſuch means) force themſelves into places, by their talents of haranguing; either for, or againſt the meaſures in queſtion. This leaves to her Majeſty the full exertion of her great judgment, in filling places with the perſons moſt capable of well executing them.

The

The delegates for the houſe of Burgows are choſe with great quietneſs and decency; no candidates appear to canvas the electors; no houſes are open to treat them with victuals and liquor, and make them neglect their buſineſs for weeks together. The principal conſideration of the electors is to find out, who are the moſt virtuous men among them; and of thoſe which can beſt be ſpared from their avocations. When they have fixed on the perſon, a deputation is ſent to him, begging he will take the trouble of repreſenting the county or borough in the Witterow: the expence of which will be bore by them. If he undertakes it, they go in a body and return him thanks; if otherwiſe, they fix on ſomebody elſe, until ſuch time as one accepts.

Salaries are annexed to all places under government, in proportion to their dignity and truſt; but all very low in compariſon with ours in England; the public money being carefully huſbanded. But that does not prevent their being accepted of by the worthieſt men, as they believe it an honour as well as a duty to ſerve their country. And it is a very common thing for the Lurgows and rich Burgows, to decline the acceptance of their ſalaries; ſaying, there was no merit in ſerving for hire, and that it was a ſhame for thoſe who could live in ſplendour without it, to prey upon their country.

Sine-cure places are not known in Bonhommica; nor are perquiſites of any kind allowed to be taken, in any of the public offices: but buſineſs is carried

carried on (to my own knowledge in moſt of them) with great civility, accuracy, and diſpatch.

The taxes are very low, conſiſting of about two-pence in the pound on the rent of land; and duties on articles of Merchandiſe imported, and on ſome exports. Theſe duties are collected at a very ſmall expence, as the Merchants are very punctual in paying their duties at the proper offices without being called on: and ſcarcely one inſtance is known of an attempt to defraud the government by ſmuggling; it being looked upon as a kind of ſacrilege againſt their country.

Bonhommica, beſides its coaſting trade, which breeds a great number of good ſailors, has a pretty conſider-

able foreign one. They have factories at Miro-volante, Seripante, and ſome other places; and the firſt named city has one at Ludorow, from a member of which, I had ſome inſtructions in the Luxo-voluptan language. Their exports are fine and coarſe cloths of their own manufacture, corn of different kinds, wine, oil, houſehold furniture, &c. &c. Imports are ſilks, velvets, linen cloths, cotton ditto; wines of higher flavour, ſpices, porcelane, curious pieces of workmanſhip in gold or ſilver, pictures, ſtatutes, &c. from Luxo-volupto; wool &c. as mentioned before, from Auditante, and other commodities too tedious to mention, from theſe and other places. On the whole, I learned from good hands, that the balance

was

was conſiderably in favour of Bonhommica.

A ſtanding army is not kept up in this country, in time of peace; as in their opinion it would be dangerous to liberty, withdrawing a number of hands from the national induſtry; and from the idleneſs in which ſoldiers generally paſs their time, when not employed in warlike operations, might be dangerous to their virtue.

In place of that, they have an excellent Militia of 40,000 men, who are carefully diſciplined for three weeks, twice a year; and have arms and cloathing lodged for them in the hall of each county town, to be ready on any emergency.

I am perſuaded very great dependence may be placed on this Militia.

Officers

Officers and Men whoſe breaſts are animated with the love of their country, at the ſame time that their bodies are healthy and vigorous, from habits of ſobriety and induſtry would be very formidable to any invaders. But except it were to aſſiſt a people whoſe liberties were oppreſſed, I queſtion whether they could be brought to leave their country, and act offenſively upon ſuch quarrels as our European wars are commonly grounded.

Their arms are bows and pikes, with ſome few clumſy muſkets, as has been already mentioned.

Having had the uſe of great guns for a conſiderable time, a regiment of artillery is conſtantly kept up, and a ſmall corps of engineers.

Her

Her Majeſty's great penetration having diſcovered to her, that the beſt defence of an Iſland was a powerful navy, has laboured for ſome years to create (as I may term it) a maritime force, and not without ſucceſs. She has already got between thirty and forty ſhips of war of all ſizes; the largeſt of which indeed, does not equal one of our ſhips of fifty guns; but that is a great deal for the time; and as her ſubjects make excellent ſailors, I have no doubt but in a century or two (if the ſame wiſe meaſures are purſued) that kingdom will become a great maritime power. Happy am I in the reflection, that it has been my good fortune, to contribute in ſome ſmall degree to the attaining of ſuch wiſe purpoſes. So great

great a Princeſs, and ſuch virtuous ſubjects, deſerve the aſſiſtance of God and Man.

The Queen, though unguarded, (but by a few halberdiers, more for ſhow than uſe), is ſafe in the affections of her people. Her court, without being adorned with jewels, or the precious metals, derives a great luſtre from the characters of all who belong to it. She affects pomp and ſhow, from her knowledge of their effects on the minds of men, but takes care they do not coſt more than they are worth, being perfect miſtreſs of the uncommon talent, of uniting œconomy with dignity.

The principal officers of her houſehold, and ladies of her bed-chamber, are generally above receiving their ſalaries;

ſalaries; but nevertheleſs are punctual in their attendance, and have the honour of eating at her Majeſty's table. One is kept for the maids of honour, who in other reſpects think themſelves ſufficiently honoured by their appointment; her Majeſty being very careful in her choice of theſe young women, and conſequently they are ſure of marrying well.

Her Majeſty has no fixed days, and hours, for receiving thoſe of her ſubjects, who are intitled by their rank to appear at court. She lives at her palace like the mother of a great family; ſeeing them at all hours: at her riſing, and going to bed, as well as at other times. And once a week when the court is in Ludorow, ſhe dines in public, when all ranks and

degrees

degrees are admitted into the galleries which overlook the ſaloon. Theſe things certainly help to make her popular, though it may be thought a great conſtraint, and very diſagreeable to live always in public. She knows however very well when to be alone, or with a particular ſociety; and has ſuch an authoritative manner, that the leaſt hint or nod is obſerved and obeyed. Sometimes balls are given at court, when they dance according to their faſhion, which is graceful enough. Maſks are alſo exhibited, and ſometimes tragedies and comedies in the theatre of the palace. But her Majeſty ſees them more frequently at the public one, mixing with all ranks of her people in their amuſements, where

ſhe is received with great acclamations.

They have an entertainment which is only given at court on extraordinary occaſions; ſuch as the viſit of ſome great foreign prince, whom they intend doing honour to. It is of a military nature, ſomewhat reſembling the tilts and tournaments we read of in former times. The Bonhommicans are very expert at it, and generally uſe the Auditantine horſes on theſe occaſions, as they are handſomer and more docile than their own. One of them was held when I was at Ludorow, in honour of prince Anjouvini, who came from another large Iſland to propoſe marriage to her Majeſty. She paid him great honours, and as it ſuited her politics, even gave him ſome encouragement, but

but concluded nothing. The Prince penetrating her deſigns, took leave, and returned to his own country.

It may be perceived from what has been ſaid, that money is not a principal object with this virtuous nation; but they are greatly ambitious of being diſtinguiſhed by their ſovereign, and proud of being employed by her. To be raiſed to the rank of Lurgow, or from a lower to a higher rank in that line, is not indifferent to them; and the wearing a certain garter for life is much coveted. There are but few who have the latter privilege, and their number is always kept full. But the Lurgowſhip is entirely in her Majeſty's power, to create as many as ſhe pleaſes: this however ſhe is very ſparing of, the better to keep up its value.

Never was there a civiliſed nation on earth, which had ſo little occaſion for laws as this I am now writing of, becauſe they are a law unto themſelves; but none can do abſolutely without them. The laws of Bonhommica are wiſe, plain, and few; their whole code being compriſed in a ſmall octavo volume. They do not think thoſe laws can be good, which are always requiring alteration or amendment. Sometimes, however, the Witterow find it neceſſary, from the viciſſitude of human affairs, to make new ones; but that ſeldom happens. An excellent preliminary one is, that no ſuit ſhall be above a month before any court until it is determined. The judges are made independent of the crown as in England; but in compariſon with ours, their places are per-

fect fine-cures. When any caſe of property, of too great intricacy to be unravelled by the moral ſenſe, falls out; the parties refer it to three of the wiſeſt of their neighbours, whom they empower to take the opinions of counſel at their joint expence, and oblige themſelves to abide by the determination of theſe umpires. But ſhould it happen, that from the tenderneſs of their conſciences, they are prevented from coming to a deciſion, it is then amicably ſubmitted to a judge and jury. Though they have a right to appeal to the houſe of Lurgows, it is very ſeldom carried ſo far.

It will readily be perceived, that the Law here is not near ſo lucrative a profeſſion as in England; nor is there

there a tenth part of the number of its profeſſors. The counſellors live in hopes of being judges, and the attorneys by writing deeds, contracts, &c. &c.

In their criminal law, death is only inflicted on thoſe who are guilty of the moſt atrocious offences; and then it is executed with great ſolemnity, attended with all the circumſtances which can move the ſpectators with horror, without cruelty to the ſufferer. For ſmaller crimes, hard labour for a certain term is the uſual puniſhment; but if they ſeem incorrigible (to prevent their corrupting others), they are baniſhed to Luxovolupto, where they paſs very well.

There had not been a capital puniſhment in the whole kingdom,

during the reign of her preſent Majeſty, which had laſted betwixt ſixteen and ſeventeen years; and while I was in Ludorow there was none of any kind, excepting one poor woman, who was led about the ſtreets with a paper on her breaſt for being given to lying.

The religion of this country, or to ſpeak more properly, the Seraphite religion (for it is not profeſſed here only, but in Luxo-volupto and other countries), ſeems to me, of all the falſe ones which have got footing in the world, to be the beſt; for I can give no faith to its pretended divine original. The tradition they have concerning its founder, is as follows:

That eight enturies ago, Serapha (a native of the iſland of Bonemolo, 500 leagues

500 leagues from Bonhommica) lying one night awake in his bed, ſaw a beautiful apparition in a human form, whoſe whole perſon was illumined, and ſpoke to him thus,—Serapha you are a good man, and I have choſe you to reform your countrymen, and the reſt of the world, from idolatry, and the other crimes they are in conſtant practice of. Go then and inform them what you have ſeen, and that it is my command they no longer worſhip idols made by their own hands, but that great power which made and ſuſtains all things. That the worſhip they pay, ſhould be a ſpiritual one, adoring his power and goodneſs, praying for his conſtant protection, and thanking him for benefits received. Let them know that their ſouls are immortal, and

according to their lives here, will their ſtate in a future life be happy or miſerable. When you have made ſome progreſs in your miſſion, I will again ſee you, and give more particular directions concerning their behaviour to one another. Seraphа remained in the greateſt awe and ſurpriſe for ſome time after it diſappeared; he conſidered with himſelf, whether it was not a dream, and being convinced that he had been awake the whole time, believed it was ſomething ſupernatural, and ought to be obeyed.

Next day, he acquainted his friends with the meſſage he had orders to deliver; ſome made a jeſt of it, but others were ſtruck with the ſublimity of the doctrine. It gained ground by

by degrees, ſo that the whole inhabitants of Bonemolo in a ſhort time deſtroyed their idols, and left off many of their crimes.

Two years and three months after its firſt appearance, Serapha had another viſit from the apparition, in the night alſo when lying in bed. It ſaid to him, he had done well, that his countrymen had broke their idols to pieces, and ſeemed to be in a diſpoſition to make a thorough reformation in their lives; to aſſiſt them in which, he had brought him, according to his promiſe, a directory or guide, by which they ought to conduct themſelves, if they valued their own happineſs either in this world or the next. He then gave Serapha a book, and deſired him to

be active in ſpreading the benefits it contained, for that he ſhould ſee him no more, upon which he vaniſhed from his ſight.

Serapha immediately aroſe, and ſtruck a light, to examine the book; which was wrapped in a mantle of fine ſtuff, the like of which had never been ſeen in that iſland. The writing was in the Bonemolo language, but ſo exquiſitely performed, that no body could come any thing near imitating its beauty, when many copies were at firſt taken. That original writing is lodged in the chief temple of Bonemolo, and is held in the higheſt reverence. Many tranſlations have been made of it into different languages; and it is called the Serephatic (or holy book). I read

a great

a great part of it, and acknowledge it to be a very good ſyſtem of morality; inferior only to our goſpel in the perfection of its doctrines. This Religion ſpread over many countries, when Serapha, grown old and in high veneration, ſuddenly diſappeared, and was never heard of more. The followers of his religion concluded he was taken from among them alive, into the divine abode, where good men were to be rewarded; but pay no worſhip to him, nor to the apparition, for which they have no other name, as it never explained itſelf to Serapha on that head.

The diſappearing of Serapha, is the Æra from which they begin to compute their time.

I never

I never heard of any famous diſciples or followers that he had, or of any ſects formed amongſt them.

Their temples are ſome of them large, but unadorned; no ſtatues or pictures being allowed of in them.

The worſhip is ſimple, conſiſting of prayers in general terms, and ſometimes in ſeaſons of diſtreſs for particular benefits; and thankſgivings for conſtant ſupport and protection.

One day in the week is appointed for that purpoſe, but they have no holydays.

Their clergy is held in great eſteem, and their pious and exemplary lives truly intitle them to it. They have however neither wealth nor power, but are ſupported in a decent mediocrity

ocrity by the ſtate, and are diſmiſſible from their functions at pleaſure by the crown; but of that there is no inſtance remembered.

As there is no hierarchy, and conſequently no dignitaries, &c. the prieſts are few, being only one to each pariſh, and ſometimes two, when it happens to be very extenſive. Viſitation of the ſick is a duty moſt conſcientiouſly performed by them; but I never heard of, or ſaw any preaching. Probably they think it unneceſſary, as what they are to believe concerning the unity, wiſdom, power, juſtice, &c. &c. of the deity is ſo very plain; the moral ſenſe ſupplying alſo ſo well what is required of them to their neighbour. I ſhall conclude this chapter with obſerving, that

that their temples on days of worſhip are amazingly crouded; and the whole congregation ſeem actuated with a fervor of devotion and adoration, truly worthy of this virtuous people.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

The Commanders of the Ships of War invited to ly at the Merchants houſes of the Bonhommican Factory at Miro-volante. Of the pretended ſuperiority of the Luxo-voluptans in the Senſe of Taſte. Commonneſs of Wheel Carriages in Miro-volante. A wonderful ſtigma on failures in chaſtity in both ſexes. Sees Garramond a famous Actor in one of Avonſwan's Plays. The Commanders introduced at Court. The Author ſought after by the Nobility, as coming from a far country. Balls, Routs, Concerts. A Maſquerade. Maraveres taken ill. Practice of Phyſic. State of Luxo-volupto, and neighbouring Kingdoms. The Bonhommican ſailors mobbed on a rejoicing night, for the election of a Patriot.

I NOW return to the harbour of Miro-volante, where the fleet was left

left at an anchor. It lies in 38° 15′ ſouth latitude, and in 132° 24′ weſt longitude. I was very much and agreeably ſtruck, with the appearance of this city from the water. The amazing extent of it, the ſuperb domes, lofty ſpires, grand columns, magnificent palaces, &c. &c. all built in a light, airy, but pleaſing architecture, of a perfectly new taſte, made it ſeem worthy to be the capital of the world.

Several Merchants of the factory ſoon came on board, to congratulate us on our ſafe arrival; and with ſuch honeſt earneſtneſs preſſed the Quadarow and the other Commanders, to take beds at their houſes, that there was no refuſing them. Moraveres was engaged to Moragow, the Commanders of the frigates to two others, and

and myſelf to Nicophange. We went aſhore with them to that quarter of the town where the Merchants lived for the conveniency of their commerce, called the city.

We dined that day with Morogow, where I was very much ſurpriſed to ſee a table ſet out with all the elegance and magnificence that could be well conceived, far ſurpaſſing any thing I had ſeen among the firſt nobility at Ludorow. After dinner, when we were drinking a ſober glaſs of delicious wine, Moragow ſaid to me (for Moraveres and the others had been there before), I obſerved your ſurpriſe at dinner, to ſee us Merchants live in ſo different a ſtyle from what is cuſtomary in Bonhommica, but I aſſure you it is not from choice but neceſſity. For as we are obliged to have

have great connections with the Mirovolante Merchants, and to have them at our tables both by invitation and accidentally, we are obliged to comply with their manners. Beſides, ſaid he, if we did not, we could get no Luxo-voluptan ſervants to live with us, and we could not well do without ſome of them. I aſked him, if he could account for that very great difference in the way of living, that was obſervable in theſe two nations. He anſwered, that the Luxo-voluptans pretended their ſenſe of taſte, or palate, was naturally formed more ſenſible of agreeable impreſſions than other nations. That even their philoſophers were of that opinion, but for his part he believed it a vitiated taſte, become from long habit a kind of ſecond nature. From their extenſive

ſive dominions in the ſouthern hemiſphere, continued he, and immenſe commerce, they had it in their power to indulge that vitiated taſte, by ranſacking half the globe for choice viands, the fineſt flavoured wines, and the moſt poignant ſauces to gratify their appetite. But what will very much ſurpriſe you ſtill continued he, is, that the meaneſt ſervant-maid in Miro-volante, muſt breakfaſt on the infuſion of an herb, that is brought ten thouſand leagues from this country, with the produce of a cane to ſweeten it, which alſo comes from a great diſtance. I believe, ſaid I in reply, That muſt be what we call in Britain Tea, and is brought from China. Their name for it, ſaid he, is Cha, and probably is brought from the ſame country, to which they ſend

many ſhips yearly, to a port called Nanking. This ſhewed me the reaſon, why the Engliſh ſhips had never met any of theirs.

The diſcourſe ſtill continuing on their luxurious way of life, one of the company mentioned the great diſtance from which they brought an amphibious ſhell-animal alive (ſometimes of immenſe ſize), which was one of their greateſt regales. They dreſs it up in a rich wine, with many warm ſpices, ſaid he, devouring it in ſuch quantities, that they have looſe dreſſes made on purpoſe for theſe feaſts, their uſual garments confining them too much. I plainly ſaw they meant turtle; but out of regard to my own dear country, took no notice of the ſame beaſtly cuſtom prevailing in it.

It

It occurred to me however to aſk, if that way of life did not prejudice their healths. Very much, ſaid Nicophange; it brings on the gout, and many other painful and lingering diſorders, which make their lives miſerable *; but that neither deters others, nor (ſuch is their propenſity to theſe poiſons) even the ſufferers themſelves from again indulging in them, as ſoon as the weakly and almoſt deſtroyed tone of their ſtomachs will permit. A rare country for phyſicians, cried I! That it is, ſaid Moragow, and we abound with them. Beſides the regular bred ones, there are alſo irregulars in great numbers with their noſtrums; and twenty quack medicines ſold in book-

* While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathſome ſickneſs.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, Book xi. line 523.

ſellers ſhops as infallible remedies for every diſeaſe the human body is ſubject to. Theſe we may reaſonably conclude do much more harm than good; but a few real or fictitious cures well puffed in the news-papers, make the fortune of the proprietor of a medicine; as bold aſſertions have great weight with this credulous people, and none who have ſuffered by the uſe of it, are virtuous enough, or at leaſt will give themſelves the trouble to warn mankind againſt its pernicious effects.

It would be tedious to give the reader the whole converſation which paſſed, concerning this extraordinary people; but it ſeemed to be the unanimous opinion of the Bonhommicans, that whether their exquiſite ſenſe of taſte was natural or acquired,

there was ſcarcely a veſtige of the moral ſenſe left among the generality of them, though there were indeed many and great exceptions.

We were to dine next day at Nicophange's, who, after he had done his material buſineſs, kindly offered to walk with me to view the city. The ſtreets were extremely crouded with people, and one would have thought all the coaches in the univerſe were aſſembled in this capital. Seeing Nicophange frequently ſaluted from them, I took the liberty of aſking him what great men they were (hoping he would excuſe the curioſity of a ſtranger). He very civilly deſired me to aſk any queſtions I thought proper, as things occurred, while we continued our walk. The firſt

that afterwards ſaluted him, he told me was a Merchant; No doubt extremely rich, ſaid I. That is very doubtful, replied he; it is very common here, to make the moſt ſhow when there is the leaſt ſubſtance. The next, who made him a low bow from his carriage, he told me, was the Phyſician whom he employed: No doubt, ſaid I, he makes a great deal by his practice, as he keeps his coach. He is, anſwered he, a very learned, and honeſt man; but know, that in this vaſt city, the phyſicians who have but three or four patients in different parts of the town, cannot poſſibly attend them on foot; beſides, going into houſes where perhaps they never were before, with their ſhoes all covered over with dirt, would be very indelicate. The third, he ſaid, was his Taylor: Is there

there a neceſſity for his riding in a carriage alſo, ſaid I? He laughed, and anſwered no; but that he had the ambition to be employed by the Nomras (grandees), though it probably would be his ruin, as their extravagance often put it out of their power (if they had the inclination) to pay their debts, and it was very difficult to compel them to it. In ſhort, there were Apothecaries, Players, Dancing and Singing maſters, Tooth-drawers, and Corn-cutters; and many other ſtill lower trades in other parts of the world, all figuring away in their carriages; ſo that all ranks and degrees of life ſeemed to be confounded. While at the ſame time there were ſuch numbers of beggars peſtering every body who walked, that I could

not tell what to make of ſuch a medley.

Perhaps, if I had known the capital of my own country a little better, my ſurpriſe would not have been ſo great.

At dinner I was introduced to the acquaintance of a Luxo-voluptan by Nicophange; he was called Bonaris, and from a ſimilarity of character was fond of Bonhommican company. I happened to ſit next him at table, and found him very polite and communicative. When we broke up from dinner, he ſaid to me, As you are the greateſt ſtranger to the manners and cuſtoms of this country, I ſhall be very happy in giving you any information in my power, and ſhall be ready to attend you to places of curioſity or amuſement; while at the ſame time I hope you

you will not refuſe me the favour of informing me ſometimes of particulars concerning yours. I am, continued he, an idle man; my fortune is independent, and I have no family cares, being unmarried; my time is paſſed in rational amuſements, or literary purſuits, ſometimes in town, and ſometimes in the country, juſt as I am in the humour. You ſee then that my attendance on you, will not break in on any of my more important affairs, and is therefore no kind of compliment, but doing myſelf a pleaſure. I anſwered him in the ſame frank manner, and we agreed to go directly to the public walks.

It being a fine evening, there was a great deal of what is called good company. The women in general ſeemed

ſeemed handſome, but one particularity of theirs drew very much my attention; they appeared to have wings on their heads. Good God! ſaid I, to Bonaris; have the women wings in this country? Thoſe on the womens heads, are of little importance, replied he with a ſmile, but many of both ſexes have others of the greateſt conſequence, and from a cauſe which you cannot poſſibly form any idea of; to add to your wonder, let me inform you, that we were not always thus ſtigmatized by them, but have had the honour of meriting this diſtinction, by an unbounded indulgence in voluptuouſneſs. I begged him to explain himſelf, which he ſaid he would, do, but firſt deſired me to take notice of the ſhape of many perſons, both men and women.

After

After having conſidered them with ſome attention, I told him the only thing particular I obſerved, was an uncommon fullneſs about many of their ſhoulders. That is ſufficient, ſaid he, and I ſhall now proceed to ſatisfy your curioſity (after having premiſed, that what I have to ſay is ſo very extraordinary, if you ſhould ever have an opportunity of relating it to your countrymen, they would probably ſuppoſe this prodigy to be only Immodeſty allegorized; but you will ſoon be convinced of its being ſtrictly true).

Beſides the acuteneſs of our ſenſe of Taſte, ſaid he, which you muſt have heard of, we have alſo that of Touch or Feeling in as exquiſite a degree as human nature is capable of ſupporting;

porting, without turning pleaſure into pain; eſpecially in the commerce betwixt the ſexes †. This however produced no bad effects, whilſt our manners continued plain and modeſt. But about a century ago, when they became very looſe, from the bad example of one of our Kings, a very ſurpriſing phenomenon made its appearance, the cauſe of which has never been accounted for in a natural way, by our greateſt Philoſophers, and muſt therefore be deemed ſupernatural. It is moſt probably meant to expoſe the vice, by ſetting a mark upon the guilty; for though they aſſiſt them in committing it, that they were given for that purpoſe, I think

† But if the ſenſe of touch, whereby mankind
Is propagated, ſeem ſuch dear delight
Beyond all other.

Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, Book viii. line 579.

cannot

cannot be ſuppoſed. This phenomenon is a pair of wings ſprouting from every woman's ſhoulders, immediately after a failure in chaſtity; and from every man's, who has ſeduced a young maiden, or married woman. As theſe are repeated, or ‡ according to the ſtrength of their deſires, the wings increaſe in ſize, till they become in full proportion to the body; and if the vice is left off from a ſincere repentance, they gradually decreaſe till they entirely vaniſh. You ſee both men and women endeavour to hide them under their clothes, but it is in vain, unleſs they are very ſmall indeed. But they uſe them with great ſpirit to carry them to an

‡ Methinks I feel new ſtrength within me riſe,
Wings growing.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, Book x. line 243.
[Speech of Sin, after Eve was ſeduced.]

aſſigna-

aſſignation. Thoſe women who have loſt all ſhame, and wear them publicly, are called Alæ-putas; Women of faſhion, often more inexcuſable than the others; only Galanteras; and the other ſex, by far the moſt blameable of all, Corrumperos.

As to thoſe on the women's heads, it is only a ſign of diſſipation, or violent paſſion for public places; but it is generally obſerved, that thoſe whoſe wings on that place are unuſually high, ſoon have them appear on their ſhoulders, which the men call being fledged. One thing more I muſt mention, which is, that many Nomrinas (women of quality) though very well provided, are ſo lazy, as not even to uſe them to meet their lovers; but have little Cars provided, to which they harneſs Pigeons, Cuckows,

kows, Pheaſants, or other birds, which they ſecretly keep for that purpoſe. In this they are followed by the Alæ-putas in greateſt vogue, by way of giving themſelves airs. For generally they are not content with becoming imitators, but give the ton to moſt parts of female dreſs; the ſex wiſely conſidering, that as it is the ſole ſtudy of theſe Nymphs to allure the men, they muſt be the beſt judges of what will pleaſe them. I have even heard of ſome men who were guilty of that piece of effeminacy. As they uſe their wings in ſome meaſure at the ſame time, very ſlight efforts are neceſſary from the birds. This phenomenon ſurpriſed me more than even the Taupinierans had done, and while he yet ſpoke, it occurred to me, that a ſtigma on

the

the guilty perſon was more juſt than our notions in Europe, of fixing an ideal pair of horns on the forehead of the poor huſband.

When Bonaris had ended, I obſerved to him, that in my country, Cupid, or the paſſion of love, was always allegorically repreſented with wings, that the ardency of an amorous flame was metaphorically called winged in poetry, and a learned Biſhop had attempted to invent artificial wings for mankind; but I never expected to meet with a People, where the votaries of love ſhould be equipped with adventitious ones. I had ſcarcely ſaid theſe words, when we ſaw two very fine women coming towards us, with their wings diſplayed; O the angels, exclaimed I! for they brought pictures

pictures of theſe divine beings into my mind. If they are Angels, replied he laughing, they are fallen ones, and I would adviſe you to have nothing to ſay to them, or you may probably repent it. So thought I to myſelf, then they have got that curſed bane to love, even into this country; but how ſhould it be brought? that ſubject however took up little of my attention, as my thoughts were ſo full of the other. Do not theſe wings, ſaid I, occaſion a great many divorces, as they are a ſure proof of incontinency? Many jealouſies, replied he; but as by our laws they are no proof, and divorces can only be obtained in this country for adultery, it rather enables them to avoid being detected, by making their aſſignations ſo much the eaſier. On obſerving the heads

of the women, and finding them almoſt all alike; I remarked to my friend, that the females of Mirovolante muſt in general have a great paſſion for diſſipation, as they all had wings on their heads. There, ſaid he, you are deceived; the caſe is this. The winged ones being the ton, have made their feathers appear ſo elegant by their manner of ſhaping, ſtaining, and dreſſing them, that they are become ſo much the faſhion; that all other women of any genteel ſtation are obliged to imitate them, and wear falſe ones.

It now grew dark, and we retired from the walks. In our way to the Merchants quarter, we went through a ſtreet where there were great numbers of Alæ-putas taking little ſhort flights, and hopping about with

Hild: Bowman delin.t & Sculp.t

See Page 214

with deſign to engage their prey. While I was in ſerious diſcourſe with my friend on the neglect or connivance of the magiſtrates, in ſuffering ſuch nuiſances, whereby the temptations of a brothel were brought into the public ſtreets; expoſing unwary youth when going about their neceſſary affairs, to be ſeduced into vice and diſeaſe; eſpecially as Bonaris ſaid, that houſes of entertainment were every where open for the reception of theſe nymphs and their paramours for their money (my idea of angels having now intirely vaniſhed). When ſuddenly, before I was aware, a tall, maſculine, Alæputa claſps me in her arms, mounts into the air, and flies with me about fifty paces; then ſet me down, and run away laughing like to kill herſelf;

as did all that ſaw it. I own my ſurpriſe and fright was very conſiderable, however when I recovered myſelf, the ridiculouſneſs of the thing moved my riſible faculties alſo. When my friend joined me, he deſired I would feel my pockets, to ſee if I had loſt nothing, which upon examination was luckily found to be the caſe.

We ſupped at Morogow's, where they laughed very heartily at my adventure. Before we ſeparated, a party was made to go next evening to one of the theatres, to ſee a famous actor called Garrimond in one of Avonſwan's plays, which were conſtantly brought here and tranſlated. Bonaris undertook to ſecure us places (which required conſiderable intereſt

when that actor appeared); and we appointed to meet at a houſe of entertainment near the theatre.

We were engaged to dine the next day with the Queen's Ambaſſador at that court, who was alſo obliged to conform to the Luxo-voluptan manner of living. He ſeemed to be a man of ſuperior worth and abilities, and was much eſteemed. At table he was very affable and agreeable, and hearing of my adventure, was a good deal diverted. This turned the converſation upon ſo very extraordinary a particularity with reſpect to chaſtity; and many ſtories were told of jealous huſbands, and the means afforded by theſe wings of eſcaping detection. It afterwards fell on their

manners in general. Their exceſſive gaming, by which in a few years eſtates of twenty thouſand gorgerines (equal to ſo many of our guineas) yearly, were often reduced to little or nothing. The vaſt ſums of money thrown away in electing delegates to the lower houſe of Corteſinas or Parliament, with the great corruption both of the Electors and Elected. The great profuſion of the public money, in place of the exact œconomy which a ſtate ſo much in debt required; like a ſpendthrift heir, who, the more deſperate his circumſtances become, grows only the more extravagant. Their exceſſive liberty degenerated into licentiouſneſs. Their parties and factions are carried to ſuch exceſſive heights, and many other things

things too tedious to repeat; which in the opinion of the company, were ſtrong ſymptoms, that if ſome convulſion did not happen to reſtore to the Luxo-voluptans their former virtue, that they muſt ſoon deſtroy themſelves in anarchy and confuſion, or give up their liberties (at leaſt a part of them) to the crown, as the only remedy remaining to prevent their total deſtruction.

Three or four days after was appointed by the Ambaſſador, to introduce us at court; and he ſpoke very highly of Gorgeris the Monarch of this vaſt Empire, as he did alſo of her Majeſty, his royal conſort.

From the Ambaſſador's, we went to the appointed place for meeting; which had a public room, for the drinking of beverages, like our coffee,

orgeat, &c. &c.; and it being too early to go to the Theatre, we amuſed ourſelves with looking over the printed papers of news, which were in prodigious numbers; I counted thirty publiſhed that day, and ſuppoſe thoſe were not the whole. Moraveres addreſſing himſelf to Bonaris, ſaid, he wondered what they could find worth reading to inſert every day in theſe numerous ſheets; and what effect they had upon their politics. The other replied, that they eaſily found means to fill them with one thing or another; politics, ſcandal, domeſtic and foreign occurrences are inexhauſtible topics; and if they are at a loſs, it is eaſy making a lie; the contradicting of which next day will make another paragraph. As to the effect

they

they have upon our politics, continued he, it is hard to say whether the liberty of the press does more good or harm. For on the one hand, if it deters Ministers from taking measures which may infringe the liberties of the people; on the other, as the plainest propositions may be wrested by an artful writer, to give a very unfair view of it, the people are very often misled by them.

We now took our places in the Theatre; and until the play began, I was very well entertained with examining the house. It was of an immense size (at least in comparison with that at Ludorow), and having been lately fitted up by a celebrated Architect, was both elegant and magnificent. I was also not a little diverted with the pretty flutterings of the

the Alæ-putas, who occupied principally ſome of the upper lodges, and frequently took wing from one ſide of the houſe to the other, when they ſaw a ſpark they wanted to draw into their ſnares.

When the curtain was drawn up, and Garrimond entered on the ſtage, there was a clapping of hands which continued for a minute or two; at laſt all was attention through the play, except when ſome ſentiment or fine piece of action forced their applauſe. I had ſeen that very piece performed at Ludorow, under the direction of the author; and muſt do Garrimond the juſtice to own, that he ſeemed to underſtand his part perfectly; and though under the diſadvantage of a tranſlation, gave a greater force to the

character

character he played, than the actor who performed it at Ludorow. But at the Bonhommican theatre every part was equally well acted, which was far from being the case here; so that (except one or two women) Garrimond appeared like a giant amongst dwarfs. If this actor has great merit, he has been also very fortunate to appear in a country where amusements are so much the fashion, and so highly valued. By what I was informed, he has made ten times more money by acting Avonswan's plays, than ever the author did by writing them; and to such a degree of frenzy has their admiration of him arose, that had he a rival of equal merit, I make no doubt but the scene of the famous pantomimes

of

of degenerated Rome would be renewed, and the nobility would take party, wear their liveries, and follow their triumphal cars.

We made up proper clothes to make our appearance in at court, and were introduced one after another to their Majeſties, who received us very graciouſly, and we had the honour of kiſſing their hands. When it came to my turn to be preſented to the King, his Excellency the Ambaſſador ſaid, I was a native of a country on the other ſide the globe, who by a fatal accident had been left by the ſhip I came in; which had been ſent out with another by our King to make diſcoveries in the ſouthern hemiſphere, and in a particular manner whether or not there was a great

continent

continent on that ſide of the globe. That I had made my way to Bonhommica through many dangers and adventures, where his Queen had been pleaſed to take me into her ſervice.

His Luxo-voluptan Majeſty heard him with great attention, and afterwards talked to me above a quarter of an hour; aſking very pertinent queſtions concerning my country and its ſovereign. His Majeſty ſaid, he highly honoured the King of Great Britain for his liberality of ſentiment, in fitting out ſhips for the diſcovery of unknown countries. That if ever I got home, I might aſſure his Majeſty, if any ſhips belonging to his ſubjects ſhould viſit the Luxo-voluptan ports, they might depend on the uſage

uſage which the nations moſt favoured, and in greateſt friendſhip with his ſubjects, received.

It was ſoon buzzed about in the apartments, that I was of a nation on the other ſide of the world, when immediately a great curioſity was raiſed concerning me. I heard them ſay to one another, what is he like? Is he a rational creature? Let us go ſee him. When they found I was no monſter, and could ſpeak their language tolerably, I had ſoon a great circle round me of Nomras and Nomrinas, Comras and Comrinas (Gentlemen and Ladies), and even ſome Nomrihas and Nomrihinas (Dukes and Dutcheſſes), who aſked me a thouſand impertinent queſtions. I anſwered them as well as I could,

and

and was glad when it was over; but this produced me many invitations to dinners and ſuppers, from the principal nobility; ſome of which I accepted, that an opportunity of learning ſomething of their manners and cuſtoms might not be loſt.

The firſt Luxo-voluptan I dined with, was a Nomra in a great poſt in adminiſtration. I need not ſay every thing was in the greateſt grandeur and elegance. Some of the Nomrinas and Comrinas at table, ſeemed by their ſhoulders to be of the order of Gallanteras; but they were not the leſs cenſorious for that reaſon, perhaps on the contrary the more ſo, to hide their own blemiſhes. Several anecdotes from the ſcandalous chronicle were mentioned by them,

them, and one in particular which had happened two evenings before. A certain Nomrihina, whoſe Nomriha was ſo exceſſively jealous, that he had clipped her wings, and confined her to his houſe. This made her meeting with her noble Corrumpero extremely difficult, But what, ſaid the Gallantera, cannot all-powerful love atchieve? her wings growing very faſt, ſhe ſometimes converſed with him on the top of her own houſe, but more generally he was let in at a garret window by her maid, the confidante. But that evening the Nomriha her huſband got intelligence of their being together in the maid's chamber, and was ſo near ſurpriſing them, that the Corrumpero was obliged to fly out at the window in his ſhirt, and has got ſuch a cold that he keeps his bed;

bed, which has thrown the poor Nomrihina into immoderate affliction. Commend me, ſaid another Gallantera, to the Faramondian manners, where though every huſband has cauſe, none are jealous; it is not the faſhion. And a moſt excellent faſhion it is, rejoined a third; why ſhould people, when they are tired of one another, pique themſelves on a ridiculous conſtancy? No, continued ſhe, give and take liberties on both ſides, ſay I; it is the pleaſure of life, and ſaves a great deal of uneaſineſs and ill humour, about a very trifling affair. I took the liberty of obſerving to that lady, that it muſt be a difficult thing in that country for people to know their fathers. Is it not ſo every where? replied ſhe ſmartly; but of

what conſequence is that? they know their mothers, and that is ſufficient. Pray Madam, rejoined I, do the Burghers in that country alſo follow the faſhion? The Burghers, exclaimed ſhe! No, if it deſcended to them it would be enough to make people of quality almoſt leave it off. The converſation afterwards changed to politics, and they talked much of the monſtrous ingratitude of the Armoſerians, a large colony of theirs at a thouſand leagues diſtance, who had revolted. A Nomra ſaid, that after having nurſed them up to maturity at ſo great an expence, and entered into a war ſolely on their account, by which the nation had incurred an additional debt of above ſixty millions; how unreaſonable it was to expect, that the mother country ſhould

ſhould continue to bear all the burden, when they were become ſo able to take a ſhare of it. Beſides, continued he, it would abſolutely have been the ruin of the kingdom, by depopulating it; for who, but people of large property, would continue to live in this country, where every thing is taxed ſo high, when by going to Armoſeria, they could enjoy a finer climate, and live at a quarter the expence, without reckoning the great advantages of making a fortune in a country not the twentieth part peopled? The great emigrations which took place ſince the end of laſt war, plainly evince this. Another Nomra rejoined, that if a certain tax which was laid on, had not been repealed by a former

adminiſtration, (the members of which were now violent in oppoſition), it would have executed itſelf, and we ſhould have had no rebellion. But the Armoſerians by that weakneſs were ſpirited up to oppoſe every tax that ſhould be laid on them; thinking that non-importation would make ſuch a clamour among the Merchants, as to frighten the Miniſtry. A Comra of the lower houſe of Corteſinas was of opinion that the error lay deeper, even in the very original Charters of the Colonies, which by giving them a conſtitution ſimilar to that of the mother country, made them imagine they did not depend on the Corteſinas, but only on the King. The poſterity of a ſet of determined rupublicans, ſaid he, ſhould have been held

held in with a tighter rein; eſpecially when they were yearly reinforced with ſuch a virtuous ſet of recruits from every jail in the kingdom: ſome of whoſe deſcendants, for any thing we know, may be now leading-men in the congreſs. Opinions on this affair were perfectly unanimous in this company.

The next I dined with was alſo a Nomra, but who had been turned out of a great office. Here the ſentiments were diametrically oppoſite to the former company, concerning the Armoſerians; and they all agreed that they were the moſt oppreſſed and ill-uſed people under the ſun. What! the Corteſinas to tax a people contrary to their inclinations, who are not repreſented! was ever any

thing heard of ſo unconſtitutional? What ſignifies your having nurſed, and defended them, at the expence of ſixty millions of gorgerines, till they are grown powerful enough to go to war with you; if you will now take their money from them without their conſent? Surely the mother country gets enough by her excluſive trade with them, ſaid they (which is now the only one ſhe can depend on), without thinking of taxing her own children.

An evening or two after, I was at the houſe of one of our worthy Merchants, with a ſet of Bonhommicans and Bonaris. In the courſe of the converſation, I happened to mention the very different ſentiments I had heard concerning the Armoſerian rebellion;

rebellion; when the whole company joined with me in desiring Bonaris to explain that matter to us. It needs no other, replied he, than that the one is out of place, and the other is in. What, exclaimed a Bonhommican! does that alter the nature of the thing? Entirely, said the other; for if they were to change situations (which may possibly soon be the case), they would immediately change their opinions and manner of speaking, both in public and private. Good God! cried another; can men have the impudence to act in such a barefaced manner? Very easily, returned Bonaris, we see it every day; they find out subterfuges and equivocations; and at the worst, if one has been in an error, is he always to persist in it? But, said a third, are not

they deſpiſed by every body?——Only by the party they have quitted,—— the other receives them with open arms. If a man indeed pretends to ſtand neuter, continued Bonaris, upon motives of conſcience, he is ſhunned and deſpiſed by both. What is very extraordinary, there are many honeſt men among them (of both parties), in the common intercourſes of life; but they get ſo heated by their diſputes, that one would think they actually forgot the difference betwixt right and wrong. In this affair of the Armoſerians, continued he, I own the oppoſition carried things a little too far; for by their ſpeeches in the Corteſinas, printed pamphlets, and writings in the news-papers (there being ſome great names amongſt them), the rebels were ſpirited up,

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by thinking they had their approbation, and expecting a diverſion made at home in their favour. By this means they have probably been led by degrees to carry things farther than they at firſt intended, and at laſt to the greateſt extremities, which will ruin millions of theſe people, and coſt this country much blood and immenſe treaſure. Too far, cried they with one voice! why were not they puniſhed?——They generally took care to keep clear of the laws againſt high treaſon, which are very favourable in this country; and where ſome words might be conſtrued as ſuch, the government thought proper to overlook them, for fear of raiſing diſturbances. Thought I to myſelf, a little of Queen Tudorina's govern-

ment would do this Nation no harm, no more than Old England.

I dined another day with a Nomra who did not ſeem much involved in politics, and happening to ſtay after every other perſon was gone, he offered to carry me with him to his club. I aſked him, what kind of meeting it was? O! ſays he, you ſhall go and ſee a little of our manners, though we are a ſelect body, and none can be admitted without being ballotted for; yet ſuch a ſtranger as you are, there can be no objection to! You muſt know, ſays he, that clubs are kept among the men of all degrees in this Metropolis, it is the general cuſtom; but there are about a ſcore called ſo by way of eminence,

eminence, which are only compoſed of the Nomras and Comras of diſtinction. And how do you employ yourſelves there, rejoined I? We eat and drink in the moſt elegant manner at a ſmall expence, returned he, it not coſting us above two gorgerines a head for dinner or ſupper; then we ſport our money pretty freely at different games. We are very numerous, continued he, and we are conſequently ſure of always finding company whenever we have an inclination to go. But, rejoined I, do not ſome of you get deviliſh tumbles ſometimes? O yes, anſwered he, we are all in debt, but the Nation owes two hundred millions, ſo it is the faſhion you ſee. Give me leave to aſk you only one queſtion more, ſaid I: How do your wives diſpoſe of themſelves

themſelves while you are at your clubs? O, the beſt way they can, replied he, we do not trouble ourſelves about that. There has indeed been an attempt made to eſtabliſh one where both ſexes are admitted, but it does not take, it is unnatural.

We found between forty and fifty people in a large handſome room, well illuminated, amuſing themſelves at different games of cards and dice. They were all men of fortune and faſhion, of the upper or lower houſe of Corteſinas, and many of them in high offices; but all had the ſame paſſion for ſporting their money; that is to ſay, were not contented with what they had, and wiſhing to increaſe it at the expence of another. Thoſe who were not much engaged,

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ſat down to a very elegant ſupper at midnight. After that, things went on with more ſpirit, the company gradually increaſing. I ſhall not pretend to deſcribe this ſcene, great ſums were won and loſt, and the floor was entirely covered with cards; but in the height of it, a ſmall accident diſcompoſed them a little for a ſhort time.

Whilſt two Nomras were playing at a game, ſomething reſembling Picquet, one of them was ſuddenly attacked with an apoplectic fit; he was immediately removed into another room by the waiters, and proper medical aſſiſtance ſent for. But before he went, the Nomra who had played with him deſired the company to take notice (in caſe of his antagoniſt's

niſt's recovery), that he had the game in his hand. Towards morning they gradually dropped off, and returned home, jaded with want of reſt; the loſers in all the horrors of deſpair and vexation, and the winners enjoying not half the ſatisfaction which might be imagined. The place of a principal waiter at one of theſe clubs, is more lucrative than a good poſt under government; for beſides the profuſe gratuities they receive for their attendance, they are bankers to the winners, and uſurious lenders to the loſers, becoming ſo opulent, that they are ſometimes elected into the lower houſe of Corteſinas; where they are careſſed by, and ſit on the ſame bench with thoſe, behind whoſe chairs they formerly ſtood. When I conſidered the manner of life theſe

Luxo-voluptans conſtantly led, I was not ſurpriſed that the women's wings grew, and flouriſhed exceedingly.

The women not being leſs curious than the men to learn the manners, cuſtoms, and virtues of the Engliſh, I was alſo much careſſed by them, and carried to ſome aſſemblies where none but ſelect company were admitted. There I could ſee that play was equally their paſſion as that of the other ſex, though it did not run near ſo high; a gorgerine a fiſh, at a game reſembling our quadrille, and high ſtakes at another, like our loo, ſufficiently agitated at times their beautiful features. All back feathers were carefully concealed at theſe meetings, as well as at routes, which the women frequently gave at their own

own houſes. In theſe laſt, it ſeemed to be their great ambition, to make them as diſagreeable to themſelves and the company as they poſſibly could, by crouding their apartments as full as they could hold.

But though back feathers were concealed, ſome of the head wings were enormous. I aſked a Comrina, whom I had the honour to be known to (at one of the latter places); how ſhe propoſed ſpending her evening. She replied, that after dining at the Nomra ſuch a one's, they had gone to the play, from the play here; from hence to two more routes, from thence to rondelleva, from rondelleva to fairy-hall where they ſup, and from thence home. At what time may the laſt happen? reſumed I,—it

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was impoſſible to ſay exactly; perhaps between five and ſix, returned ſhe.

Having already mentioned my being fond of muſic, and even a performer, it will be expected that the concerts and operas were not wholly neglected by me. The beſt voices and performers on inſtruments there, as well as in London, are foreigners. The muſic is very much in the Italian taſte, and they have many great compoſers; but whether they or the Italians ought to be preferred, I ſhall not take upon me to determine.

The entertainment however which ſurpriſed and diverted us moſt, was a maſked ball given at the Theopan, a large rotunda lately built in a beautiful ſtile of architecture. We were told there would not be another

while we ſtayed at Miro-volante, and as none of the other commanders nor myſelf had ever ſeen one, we made a party of which Bonaris was one, and went to it in Ma gelores, a dreſs reſembling what they call Dominos in the ſhops of Taviſtock-Street. As this ball was open to every one for their money, all the different ſpecies of human flyers were in great plenty, and made at leaſt four-fifths of the whole company; there the Galanteras and Corrumperos (as their faces were concealed) gave themſelves no trouble to hide their wings, however eaſily it might have been done from their ſmallneſs. It was very ridiculous to obſerve the different growths of them, upon the ſhoulders of tall men and women. Some were only of a ſize for Genii or

Cupids,

Cupids, and they increaſed gradually to that of Angels or Devils. The greateſt number were of the laſt, and it was only thoſe which could ſupport the body in a flight of any extent. They were of all colours, and many of them kept in excellent order; but I was ſorry to ſee a great many hoary ones, which looked as if they would preſerve them to their laſt breath. It was not eaſy to diſcern the difference of ſexes, but by what we could judge, the females were greatly the majority. They were all dreſſed in imitation of different birds, with proper maſks reſembling their heads, and very well imitated.

Think how laughable a ſcene it muſt have been, to ſee ſuch a number of tame birds (though often of

the reſemblance of wild ones) flying, hopping, chattering and ſqueaking about the room. Some of the Alæputas would fly up to the top of the dome, and ſkim round it, expoſing a little too much their lower parts; but I muſt do them the juſtice to ſay, that they all wore drawers. A few of the Gallanteras and their imitators brought their carrs and equipage with them in their chairs, in which they alſo flew about in a more decent manner, to the great entertainment of the company. To deſcribe the outrages done to nature, in that ſtrange group of feathered rationals, would be endleſs. Hawks gallanting hen pheaſants, vultures turkey hens, and eagles pea-hens. Crows arm in arm with white pigeons, ſcreech owls with nightingales, and ravens with

with Chineſe pheaſants. But what diverted us more particularly after ſupper and the wine had gone freely about, was, to ſee a mild turtle-dove cuffing a goſs hawk very ſmartly round the room. They at laſt became a little too riotous, and we left them before four o'clock.

Our evening's diverſion had like to have had melancholy conſequences. The worthy Moraveres our Quadorow, was taken ill of a fever two days after; whether occaſioned by catching cold, the hurry and croud of the place, or from what other cauſe, it was impoſſible to ſay. We were alarmed for him, and propoſed calling in a phyſician, which he for ſome time oppoſed, hoping it would go off; but finding it did not, he at laſt

conſented. The queſtion now was, which one to ſend for. Morrogow and Nicophange propoſed Nicopheris, the one they employed for ordinary in their families, and had reaſon to be ſatisfied with. The other commanders and myſelf were for one of greater note and more extenſive practice. The matter was referred to Bonaris, our oracle in moſt things, who ſaid, that in the practice of phyſic in Miro-volante, there was a diſtinction to be made, between the art and the ſcience. That the art conſiſted in being well with as many apothecaries as poſſible, by preſcribing great quantities of ſuperfluous medicines for their benefit; in ſetting themſelves off to the beſt advantage, eſpecially with the women; in recounting remarkable cures performed

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by themſelves, no matter though not entirely conſiſtent with truth; in ſhewing a very particular concern for, and attention to their patients diſorder. In viſiting at uncommon hours, continued Bonaris, from their great anxiety and care, and giving very minute directions to nurſes, as if the leaſt particular was of conſequence, chuſing always to have them of their own recommendation, as it was their intereſt to ſpeak well of them. I am very ſenſible (ſtill continued he), that ſome of the phyſicians in high reputation have acquired it meerly by their merit; but there are alſo a great number who have puſhed themſelves by arts like the above mentioned; ſuch arts are not practiſed by Nicopheris, he is above them; but he is a very learned

and knowing phyſician, and in my opinion Moraveres cannot be in better hands. He was accordingly ſent for, and we had no reaſon to repent of it. In a few days our friend by his care was out of danger; and ſoon recovered entirely, to the great ſatisfaction of us all.

While Moraveres was in danger, we ſeldom ſtirred abroad; and Bonaris frequently calling in upon us, I had a great deal of converſation with him upon the kingdom of Luxovolupto, and their neighbours on that continent. The ſouthern continent, he ſaid, conſiſted of ſeveral powerful kingdoms, two of whom, Caſtillaria and Faramondia; had, at different periods, aimed at univerſal Monarchy; but both had failed, from the

other nations uniting againſt them. In which alliances, the Luxo-voluptans had acted a very diſtinguiſhed part, eſpecially in the laſt againſt Faramondia; who being their neareſt neighbour, had of conſequence always been their natural enemy. In this vigorous exertion (he continued), they fell into the pernicious cuſtom of borrowing money on the national faith; which, by degrees, had involved them in an enormous debt, with little probability of its ever being paid off. The other great kingdoms, he ſaid, had all loſt their liberty; the Luxo-voluptans alone having preſerved theirs (after many ſtruggles with their Monarchs), by their virtue, and love of freedom. That after the laſt great exertion in behalf of it, the

boundary

boundary was fixed between the prerogative of the crown, and the rights of the people; ſince which time, no nation was ever happier, or at leaſt had more juſt cauſe to be ſo. But trade and manufactures having brought immence wealth into the country, luxury followed faſt on their ſteps; whoſe ſtrides have been much lengthened by the conqueſt of a rich and manufacturing country at eight thouſand leagues diſtance, by a company of Merchants. The ſervants of that company (ſtill continued he), have been guilty of ſuch rapacity on the natives, as ſhocks humanity to think of; and come home with immenſe fortunes, which, as they got them ſo eaſily, they ſpend wantonly.

Our

Our immenſe colonies are grown alſo extremely rich and powerful. A war which was entered into entirely on their account, terminated, as was generally thought, glorioufly; by having a large country which lay behind them ceded to us. But now they were freed from their only enemy, they ſoon ſhewed their refractory ſpirit, and at length broke out into an open rebellion; are now carrying on war againſt their mother-country; and how that will terminate, there is yet no making any judgment. Wealth is become the only object which all men aim at to ſupport that luxury, and all crimes of courſe are perpetrated to attain it. That ſpirit of liberty which ſtill remains, ſaid Bonaris, has degenerated into licentiouſneſs; eſpecially in that quarter

of

of Miro-volante called the City; where valuing themſelves on their riches, they make a point of oppoſing the court on all occaſions; and become the dupes of every adventurer, who puts on the maſk of Patriotiſm to deceive them.

It is, continued he, happy for us, that Faramondia is very near in as much debt, and as luxurious as ourſelves, without having ſo good credit to borrow; otherwiſe we ſhould not be long at peace with them. The above was the ſubſtance of what I learned from him in ſeveral converſations, and in the laſt, he gave a general character of that people in few words, but which, he ſaid, muſt be underſtood with great allowances.

That

That the Nomras and Comras run out their fortunes without preſerving their dignity. That the Nomrinas and Comrinas had almoſt given up all pretenſions to chaſtity. That Religion and Morality had loſt their influence on all ranks of people. And that a univerſal profligacy pervaded the whole.

Moraveres was now perfectly recovered from his illneſs; when a great mob paraded through the city, ordering every body to put out lights in their windows, in honour of the election of Wilkiferis, a great favourite of theirs, to an office of the greateſt truſt and profit in the city. I am extremely glad of it, cried out Bonaris. Who is he, ſaid Moraveres? A very clever profligate, replied the other,

other, who has known how to dupe theſe wiſeacres for ſome years paſt, and they have now put it in his power to do it effectually. While we were talking, an inferior Bonhommican officer came haſtily into the room, and acquainted the Quadarow, that the mob had fallen upon, and were abuſing many of their ſeamen, who happened to be on ſhore. We all went out immediately, and I heard ſome of the mob ſaying one to another, "Damn theſe foreigners, what buſineſs have they here"? they pretend to be virtuous; damn their virtue, will it bring them any thing? will it make the pot boil?

The Quadarow was obliged to apply to the chief magiſtrate, who got together a number of conſtables,

and

and rescued them. They were all ordered on board immediately, and few for the future were suffered to come into the city.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Law. A Criminal Trial. Some account of the Country. Miro-volante. Army. Fleet. Manufactures. Court. Dreſs. Language. Clergy. Learning. Hoſpitals. Summer Amuſements. Summer Theatre. Rondelleva. Fairy Hall. Horſe Race.

THE Commanders, Bonaris, and myſelf, walked one day to the immenſe Hall, where the courts of juſtice are held. The courts were then ſitting, and the crouds in all of them very great. We converſed with ſeveral people concerning the judges, who all agreed in praiſing their impartiality and juſtice; and many of them for their great abilities; eſpecially

cially one of the chiefs, who was ſaid to be a prodigy of knowledge and eloquence. Bonaris met an able counſellor of his acquaintance, whom he engaged to dine with us after the courts were up, at a houſe of entertainment hard by. He came according to his promiſe, and proved a frank agreeable companion. After dinner, when we were drinking a moderate glaſs, Mocophage (commander of one of the frigates), firſt making an apology for the liberty he was going to take, aſked the counſellor in what compaſs the Luxo-voluptan laws might be contained. In about a hundred volumes in folio, replied he: Good God! cried the other, how is it poſſible ever to learn them all? They never are, returned the counſellor; he who knows a third

part of them is very deep. Give me leave to trouble you with another queſtion, ſaid the commander. How long are your law ſuits permitted to laſt? Sometimes ſeven years, and at others twenty or thirty, anſwered the lawyer.——And what is the reaſon of ſuch delays?——The glorious obſcurity of the law, replied he laughing. ——In my opinion you had better be without laws altogether:——Yes, ſaid he; the nation had, but not the lawyers. This dialogue diverted us.—— When Mocophage, in a ſerious but polite manner, ſaid, there muſt be great faults ſomewhere; and in his opinion, if the lawyers honeſtly told their clients that they had not right on their ſide, they certainly would not be mad enough to perſiſt in their ſuit, at a great expence, and often to their

their utter ruin. In anſwer to which, the counſellor ſaid, it was not always an eaſy matter to determine in what light things would appear to a judge, and ſtill more ſo to a jury; beſides they were ſeldom conſulted on the merits, and very often did not read their briefs till they came into court. ——And what is the reaſon of that? ——Want of time, returned he.—— Your attornies muſt then be very faulty.——That is the general opinion, but we cannot help that. Why are not they puniſhed, ſaid the Bonhommican?——Becauſe they take care not to expoſe themſelves to it. But to be ſerious, continued the counſellor, our laws are certainly become a great nuiſance, and want reformation; but it is ſo arduous an undertaking, that it is not probable any

King or Miniſtry will venture on it, unleſs obliged by ſome fatal neceſſity. The Bonhommican laws were mentioned to ſhew the poſſibility of it; to which the counſellor anſwered,—That they were a virtuous people, who could do better without laws in any form whatſoever, than the Luxo-voluptans could with laws made on purpoſe for them by the deity, and ſent to them from the divine abodes. He added, that if their government ſhould have the misfortune to become deſpotic, a reformation might be eaſier brought about; but that the remedy would be worſe than the diſeaſe.

The converſation then turned on debtors, and it was generally allowed, that though in juſtice debts ought to be

be paid, if there was wherewithall; yet where there was not, impriſonment was depriving the creditors of any chance in future, and when they had not a proper maintenance, they had better be put to death at once. The counſellor acknowledged that the allowance in their priſons was but a meer trifle, and not always paid. What number of debtors, ſaid Moraveres, may be in the priſons of Mirovolante? He replied, Perhaps ten or twelve thouſand, but that he could not ſay how many with any exactneſs. Good God! exclaimed the other, how ſhocking to humanity that is! if the creditors were obliged to maintain them in a decent manner, they would not be ſo ready to confine their perſons. In Ludorow, where that is done, there is not perhaps above one for

each of your thouſands, but the different ſizes of the cities and manners of the people muſt alſo be taken into the account. The lawyer concluded the ſubject with ſaying, that there was one advantage in making arreſts for debt eaſily obtainable; that it facilitated credit. From debtors, it was a natural enough tranſition to criminals, and many queſtions were aſked of our communicative lawyer, concerning criminal laws and puniſhments; which after he had anſwered in the moſt explicit manner, he told us there was to be a very curious trial in two days, at the Criminal Court of a woman called Rudera, for forgery. That the affair had made a great noiſe for ſome months, two of her accomplices being at that time under ſentence of death. He was intreated

to

to give us a hiſtory of the affair, which he did in the following manner.

"This Rudera has a huſband alive, whom ſhe has ruined by her extravagance, has left for ſome years, and lived with ſeveral other men. The laſt of whom, and a friend of his, ſhe was concerned with, in forging bonds for conſiderable ſums of money. That friend was detected in endeavouring to raiſe money on one of them, and, to excuſe himſelf, ſaid, he got it from her; ſhe being ſent for, acknowledged herſelf guilty; but they were not then taken up. Afterwards when they were, ſhe had art enough to get herſelf admitted as evidence for the king. But the principal proſecutor, upon examining

into the affair, finding that ſhe was the chief contriver and perpetrator of the forgeries, and that he had proof enough againſt the others without her evidence, proſecuted her alſo. Her plea was, that having been admitted king's evidence, ſhe was not liable to be tried. It was argued by counſel before the principal court, and given againſt her; becauſe on her examination when admitted evidence for the King, ſhe had not made a full diſcovery.

« When ſhe came to her trial ſome months ago, ſhe made uſe of the ſame plea, and one of her judges had a ſcruple in his mind upon the legality of it. That occaſioned the trial's being put off, and the point of law's being referred to the twelve judges, who have again given it againſt

againſt her; and though nobody doubts of her guilt, yet, as ſhe had been admitted an evidence, a kind of compaſſion has aroſe in the minds of men, as is common in this country, on the leaſt appearance of hardſhip or oppreſſion. And though in ſome countries, torture is made uſe of to make criminals confeſs their crimes, the laws are ſo favourable in this, that an extrajudicial confeſſion does not operate againſt them.

As we declared our reſolution of ſeeing this famous trial, he told us how we were to manage to get admittance, and adviſed us to be there early. We then parted, after having thanked him for his agreeable company, and very judicious communications.

We

We did not fail being in court in proper time, and got places where we could both ſee and hear perfectly well. Rudera entered the auguſt tribunal with great modeſty, yet with a ſort of dignity. She was dreſſed in an elegant ſimplicity, very proper for her ſituation. Her figure was genteel, but her face not remarkably handſome. The trial was long and ſolemn; during the whole of which, ſhe behaved with ſo much propriety, compoſure, and ſeeming innocence, that all eyes were upon her, all wiſhes for her acquittal. I own honeſtly my being carried away with the torrent, but thought I perceived by the looks of my friends, that they were not equally prejudiced in her favour. She did not truſt entirely to her counſel in croſs-examining the witneſſes,

witneſſes, but was every now and then handing little billets to them with her inſtructions. When it came to her defence, ſhe made a ſhort, but very proper ſpeech, with much grace and modeſty. The judges gave an impartial charge to the jury, explaining to them the laws in theſe caſes; and according as the proofs appeared to them, directing what their verdict ſhould be. The jury were incloſed, and every one waited with anxiety and impatience for the event. But when ſhe was pronounced Not guilty, there were the loudeſt, and moſt indecent ſhouts of applauſe, that perhaps ever were heard in a court of juſtice.

We got out as ſoon as the croud would permit us, and in our way home,

home, I imagined my friends were little ſatisfied with what they had been witneſſes to. I was not miſtaken; for when the Merchants aſked their opinions of what had paſſed, they declared they had never ſeen ſo utter a depravation, and even triumph over the moral ſenſe as in the priſoner; nor ſuch a total want of it, joined to a falſe pity and miſplaced generoſity, as in the ſpectators. Not, ſaid they, that we had any wiſhes for her condemnation, let the laws take their courſe; but for ſo crouded a court to ſeem unanimouſly ſolicitous for the acquittal of a perſon, of whoſe guilt they had not the leaſt doubt; ſeemed to them ſo great an encouragement to commit crimes, that they were not ſurpriſed to find them ſo common in Miro-volante.

This

This trial was at what they call Juasforreris or gaol-delivery, which is held in this capital every ſix weeks. We were told when it was over, that at this ſeſſions one hundred priſoners were tried; thirty of whom were condemned to ſuffer death, fifty to row in the gallies, and the reſt were either whipped, branded, or acquitted. Such executions are not uncommon in this capital, they ſtring up men with as little ceremony as a fiſh-woman does pilchards; neither the ſufferers nor ſpectators ſeeming to give themſelves much concern about it.

The crimes which were moſt general, were highway robberies, houſe-breakings, forgeries, thefts and frauds. Few murders or rapes were found in their ſeſſions paper.

Having

Having made ſeveral excurſions to different parts of this country, ſeen the greateſt part of the metropolis, and obtained information concerning their military and naval eſtabliſhments, manufactures, *&c. &c.* I ſhall now give a ſhort account of them.

The ſoil in general is good, highly cultivated, and the country almoſt every where incloſed; there are ſome large diſtricts however, that are mountainous and barren, eſpecially the remote parts to the ſouthward. The inhabitants of that country are poor when compared with the others; but the keen air of their mountains ſharpens their wits, and many of them migrate northward to better their fortunes in a warmer ſoil, in which they ſome-

times ſucceed; for the northern inhabitants are a good-natured people, and receive with open arms thoſe who readily fall in with their manners. But ſometimes they find theſe friends a little too far ſouth for them.

Navigable canals are numerous, and extremely beneficial to trade; the excellent roads alſo, which have been made within half a century at an immenſe expence (by a heavy tax laid on carriages and horſes which paſs over them), concur to the ſame good end; as well as to the eaſe and conveniency of travellers. They actually very much approximate places to one another, and a journey which could not formerly be made under a fortnight, with great trouble and fatigue (the perſons making their wills

wills before they ſet out), is now performed with eaſe and pleaſure in two or three days. The only inconvenience to be feared from this luxurious way of travelling (for the Inns are equally good with the roads) is, that as all ranks of people are now conveyed on carriages of one ſort or other, inſide or outſide; their bodies will be ſo enervated, that in time they may become incapable of ſupporting the hardſhips and fatigues of war. For I have heard that the fox-hunters, who uſed to be the hardieſt riders in the kingdom, go now to the field in poſt chaiſes (if their ſport lies at any diſtance from home), mount their horſes there, and return in the ſame vehicle, or a hired one, if the chaſe carries them to a great diſtance from it.

† Miro-

Miro-volante conſiſts of two Cities, and for its ſize might very well make ten very conſiderable ones. It is twenty-four miles in circuit, and contains above a million of inhabitants. There are above twenty large ſquares, but ſuch of them as have ſtatues, are far from being embelliſhed by them. Three ſtone bridges, two of which are modern, and noble pieces of architecture; the third antient (though lately vamped up at nearly as much expence as would have rebuilt it), a ſtructure of an ignorant age, the piers being built on piles which riſe up above low water mark. The Arches are ſmall, irregular, and barbarous; and the ſtream ſtill more ſtreightened by ſtarlings filled with large ſtones placed round the bottoms of the peers, to prevent their being

undermined; ſo that many lives are loſt yearly, in paſſing under it from the great fall. It is, in brief, offenſive to the eye, hurtful to Navigation, and deſtructive of the human race. The Temples are numerous and magnificent, one of which, for greatneſs and beauty, might vie with any in the world. This city is of late well paved at the expence of two millions of gorgerines, and is lighted by 100,000 globular lamps. But what ſurpriſes one moſt with reſpect to this Capital is, that they are ſtill extending it on all ſides; go where you will on the out-ſkirts, there is nothing to be ſeen but new buildings; without any ones being able to conceive where any additional inhabitants are to come from. But the builders (from experience) depend on the reſtleſs fickleneſs of the Luxo-

voluptans;

voluptans; well knowing that any new faſhioned manner of fitting them up; ſuch as a little Painting, or ſome plaſter figures on the ceiling or walls of the rooms (though the houſes in general are not ſo convenient), will certainly draw the inhabitants to them. So that it is probable, in a few years, more than one-third of the houſes will be left uninhabited. The Palace, which ſtruck me moſt from the harbour at our firſt arrival, on account of its grandeur and magnificence, was originally begun for a royal one, and after being much enlarged, was converted into an Hoſpital for ſuperannuated ſeamen. There is another very fine one, but much inferior to the abovementioned, in poſſeſſion of the invalids of the land ſervice. I have aſked

ſeveral of the old men at both Palaces, if they were not very happy to paſs the remainder of their days in ſuch ſuperb ſtructures. Their anſwer conſtantly was, that they would willingly give up all the grandeur of their habitations, for half a penuris a day additional allowance, to buy them a weed reſembling our tobacco.

Several other Hoſpitals for variety of purpoſes, are likewiſe unneceſſarily ornamented. The Charity of the Luxo-voluptans is very oſtentatious. But one of the oldeſt and meaneſt public buildings in this great Metropolis is the Royal Palace, which is indeed utterly unworthy of its great inhabitant, and of the Empire. But the Cortefinas will not let themſelves conceive,

ceive, that their Monarch can be capable of the ſame weakneſs with his ſubjects, of liking a new houſe better than an old one.

This kingdom has now a very numerous body of troops in Armoſeria, but in time of peace it is cuſtomary for them to keep up a ſtanding army of 20,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry; beſides 6,000 guards, who are always quartered in the capital. Their troops make a good appearance, and are ſaid always to fight well; though they are generally the moſt debauched, profligate fellows in the kingdom.

They have at preſent a very formidable fleet in commiſſion, conſiſting of about thirty ſhips of the line

of battle, and above one hundred frigates. They are by far the moſt potent maritime power in that part of the globe; but, on inſpecting their ſhips, I did not find them much ſuperior to the Bonhommicans, either in ſhip-building, the art of navigation, or in the conſtruction of their fire-arms. It is on very great emergencies indeed, that they are ever obliged to make uſe of the odious meaſure of preſſing ſeamen, to man their fleets. The operation of two very ſimple laws, with a moderate bounty, generally anſwer that end. The firſt law is, that if any owners of Merchant ſhips give more wages to their ſeamen, than what is half an ecuris per month, under the King's pay (which is ſomething higher than the

the Britiſh), the ſhip and cargo are forfeited, half to go to the informer. By this law, the freight of goods is alſo kept moderate in time of war, by preventing the riſe of ſeamen's wages in the Merchant ſervice. The ſecond is, that every ſeaman has a right to demand his diſcharge at the end of two years; but if he happens to be abroad, and it would be a detriment to the ſervice to part with him, he is intitled for the firſt ſix months, to half an ecuris per month additional; for the ſecond ſix months an ecuris per month, for the third three half ecuris, and ſo on. Their ſailors are reckoned brave, but unthinking like our Engliſh Tars.

Though the Luxo-voluptans have got very little the ſtart of the Bonhommicans in naval arts, they cer-

tainly far excel them in many of their manufactures and mechanical ones. Their ſilks, velvets, and gold and ſilver ſtuffs are beautiful, and ſumptuous; and their houſehold furniture in a grand taſte and well executed. This gives the court of Mirovolante, a much gawdier appearance than that of Ludorow, but without half its dignity.

It is impoſſible to give a deſcription of the dreſs worn by people of faſhion and their imitators, as it changes its appearance almoſt as often, though not with the ſame regularity, as the moon does hers: it being the chief ſtudy of the Taylors, Mantua-makers, and Milleners, &c. in greateſt reputation (as well as of the Beaux, Belles, and Alæ-putas), to

invent

invent new modes of it, beſides what they copy from the Faramondians. This is ſaid to be greatly advantageous to trade, and for the ſame ſpecious reaſon, the time for wearing mourning for deceaſed relations is indecently ſhortened; but they (and others of inferior rank) never fail to put it on for the death of any foreign Prince, whoſe name perhaps they never before heard of, if it is to be wore only for a week.

I never heard that any of the richeſt Nomrihas (though ſome have 50,000 gorgerines of yearly rent) were above receiving the ſalaries of their offices; they have no notion of ſerving either King or Country *gratis*, or perhaps are afraid of affronting them by a refuſal.

As

As to the language of this nation, it is in a medium betwixt the ſoftneſs of the Auditantine, and roughneſs of the Bonhommican. It is ſmooth enough to be ſet to muſic, and yet both nervous and copious.

It has been already ſaid, that the Seraphite religion is profeſſed here, as well as in Bonhommica; the only difference being, that a Hierarchy is eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, and conſequently the prieſts enjoy a conſiderable ſhare of power and wealth. Their Temples alſo are more magnificent, and more ornamented; but without any thing tending to idolatry.

Our worthy commanders conſtantly went to one Temple or other, on the days appointed for public worſhip; and

and they uſed often with great concern, to lament the general neglect of religion in this country; very few attending on theſe occaſions, and thoſe who did, with great levity and unconcern.

But what was ſtill more melancholy, the prieſts themſelves did not ſhew much fervour or piety, when exerciſing their ſacred functions; but haſtened them over as a taſk which muſt be gone through.

This became the ſubject of converſation one evening, when Moraveres addreſſing himſelf to Bonaris, ſaid, he imagined their prieſts thought more of obtaining good livings and dignities, than of ſerving the Deity as they ought. He was ſorry to ſay, Bonaris replied, that it was too true, but

but they were but men; and it was natural to wiſh, and endeavour to be in eaſy circumſtances; nor did he ſee how it could be prevented.——By putting a check, returned the other, to the luſt of riches and power, a the firſt ſetting out, as is done in Bonhommica. They would be then obliged to turn their ambition to the gaining of reſpect from their virtue and good life; ſince they could not have it from their wealth and dignity. ——But, rejoined Bonaris, would not that check the praiſe-worthy emulation of diſtinguiſhing themſelves? and (as men enter into the prieſthood for a livelihood, as they do into other profeſſions) prevent thoſe of ſpirit and genius from engaging in it.—— I do not think that men of ſpirit and genius make the beſt prieſts, ſaid

Moraveres,

Moraveres, but am rather of the contrary opinion. As to the checking of emulation, I grant that preferment is a ſpur to the exertion of talents, which otherwiſe might never have been known. But on the other hand, when a man has once got at his eaſe, he grows lazy, and his time is more agreeably employed in enjoying the goods of fortune, than in hard ſtudy. In our country, continued he, the prieſts are allowed a decent competency from the ſtate; putting them much above contempt, but by no means in affluence. Therefore, though by writing they can do themſelves no ſervice in the way of preferment, yet the Preſs may afford them ſome aſſiſtance to help their income; and increaſe at the ſame time their reputation. Moraveres being here ſilent,

* a pauſe

a pauſe enſued for ſome little time; when Bonaris reſuming the diſcourſe, ſaid to Moraveres, But perhaps you approve of our Devotionaliſts, who, though profeſſing themſelves of the eſtabliſhed religion, pretend to an extraordinary piety; who neglect their duty to themſelves, their families, and to ſociety, to run about after religious exerciſes; and are either puffed up with an impious aſſurance, of being in favour with the Deity, or depreſſed with terrors of having offended him. Moraveres replied, That curioſity had led him to attend their meetings, and though he ſincerely pitied them, he was far from approving the ſtrange opinions they held, concerning the attributes of the Deity, of grace being all-ſufficient without good works; and that every

every one who did not think as they do, was in a ſtate of reprobation, with other doctrines which were ſubverſive of morality and true religion. That he believed their Teachers were either artful hypocrites, or ſilly enthuſiaſts; the former deſerving puniſhment, and the latter confinement in a mad-houſe. Bonaris declared, he intirely agreed with him in his opinion of them; but, ſaid he, let us return to our own Prieſts, who I ſhould be happy to defend, or at leaſt offer ſomething in extenuation of their conduct; and I am apt to believe, that it is not ſo much the church government, that makes the prieſts of one nation, more exemplary than that of another, as the manners of the people amongſt whom they live; and the education they receive in

in common with others, in their infancy. For, continued he, how can a Bonhommican make a bad prieſt, who does every thing conſcientiouſly? But, purſued he, we muſt mend our manners in general, to procure the particular reformation we have been talking of; and I am afraid there is little probability of that happening, without ſome humiliating reverſe of fortune. Education might do much, if children at the ſame time could be preſerved from the bad examples of all about them. But we go on in the old way, of teaching them nothing but two dead languages all the early part of their lives, taking little care of cultivating the moral ſenſe, and yet are ſurpriſed that our people are not as virtuous as yours.

The

The Bonhommicans all agreed, that if their favourite ſenſe was not early rooted, and thoroughly fortified, all the care in the world afterwards, would have little effect; for all mankind had the ſeeds of it in their boſoms, though it was only in theirs, and in thoſe of a few individuals of other nations, that its fruit grew up to maturity. Your univerſities, ſaid they, may be better than ours with reſpect to the ſciences, and what is called learning in general, but they will be able to do little in morality.

As to our Colleges, anſwered Bonaris, they have produced very great men, and there are ſtill ſome of conſiderable learning amongſt them, but at preſent none very remarkable.

The profeſſorſhips are too well endowed to expect any conſiderable exertions from that quarter, and indeed ſcarcely one of them gives a lecture: The education of youth is then intruſted to Tutors, who carry them through all the different branches of learning. Judge you, continued he, whether one man can be capable of doing it as it ought to be. In other reſpects the diſcipline is ſo looſe, that a young fellow may there indulge himſelf in debauchery with great ſecurity, if he is not guilty of any very open breach of decorum. And yet, ſaid Mocophage, learning in general, the ſciences and arts, are at preſent in high reputation amongſt you? They are ſo, rejoined Bonaris, and [illegible]ry juſtly; but not owing ſo [illegible] the Univerſities, as to ſome other

other Societies, and the application of private men. The Royal Scientifical Club has promoted moſt of them in a very high degree, and ſtill keeps up to the ſpirit and vigour of its inſtitution. Other private ones, on ſimilar, or different plans, both in the capital and other principal cities of the Empire, have alſo done their part. And the royal ſchool of arts lately inſtituted, promiſes fair to raiſe Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, to a very high degree of perfection.

You ſee, my friends, continued he, I endeavour to be as impartial as poſſible; the defects in our manners are too glaring, not to be eaſily ſeen by one who ſearches after truth.

Upon this I obſerved to him, That the many Hoſpitals which had been

erected in Miro-volante within half a century paſt, ſeemed to demonſtrate, that a laudable charity ſtill exiſted in the breaſts of his countrymen in general; and that (according to my religion) charity covered a multitude of ſins. He replied, That there had indeed been a number of new erected Hoſpitals; but the motives on which the erectors proceeded, made the merit of ſuch actions. That ſometimes it was difficult to penetrate into the receſſes of the human heart, and at others eaſy enough. One or two, which had been built and endowed by particular perſons, ſeemed plainly with an intention to raiſe a name; as mean and deſpicable a piece of vanity as any the human mind is ſubject to, and where they have valuable relations, far from praiſe-

worthy. As to thoſe, continued he, which have been built and ſupported by ſubſcription, I know for a certainty, that the projectors of many of them had ſelfiſh views; and it is not improbable, but the contributors acted more, from an eaſineſs of temper, oſtentation, the convenience of ſending their ſervants to them, or ſome other motive, than from true benevolence of heart.

The converſation now turned to variety of ſubjects; when, after ſometime, Moraveres addreſſing himſelf to Bonaris, ſaid, The Corteſinas is now broke up, and all your Nomras and Comras gone into the country; be ſo obliging to let me know how both ſexes paſs their time in it? Do they reſide at their country-ſeats, and keep

hoſpitality, as ours do at that ſeaſon? Bonaris ſmiled and anſwered, Very, very few I aſſure you: they have got ſuch a habit of diſſipation and idleneſs, that they would grow low-ſpirited, if left in the country with only their friends about them. But there are, continued he, about twenty ſpaws in different parts of the kingdom, and as many ſea-bathing places upon the coaſt, which are all full of company, not one in twenty of whom go for their healths; every one of theſe places has a ball-room or two, where they play cards from morning till night, and dance as often as they chuſe. Beſides thoſe, there are horſe races once every ſummer (and oftener in ſome) in almoſt every town in the kingdom; at which there are cock-fightings for the men, and balls

balls for the women. You ſee, purſued he, that by running from ſpaw to bathing-place, from bathing place to horſe-race, and from horſe-race to ſome ſpaw or bathing-place again, they may contrive to fill up their time tolerably well: and ſuch is their love of change, that they even grow weary of the ſameneſs of this world, and often ſend themſelves out of it with a halter or a doſe of poiſon.

Theſe horſe-races, continued he, are the conſtant cauſes of exceſſive gaming; and are particularly deſtructive to thoſe who themſelves keep running horſes, from their immenſe expence.

Notwithſtanding the bad effects of them in this country, according to our friend's account, I own (as a

Yorkſhireman), that I had a very great partiality for that amuſement, and had for ſome time reſolved to ſee the firſt that happened at a reaſonable diſtance from town, before we ſailed; the time for which was faſt approaching.

The winter Theatres were ſhut up ſoon after our arrival, and a ſummer one opened, which was alſo Royal. Ariſtopharis was the patentee of it; a very extraordinary character! he had wrote a great number of comedies, full of wit and humour; but as they were all on temporary ſubjects, they probably will not long ſurvive him, unleſs he or ſomebody elſe writes a very full commentary on his works. In the mean time they anſwered his purpoſe of bringing him full houſes.

None

None but his own pieces are almoſt ever performed at his houſe. He is alſo an excellent companion, and much ſought after by the Nomras and men of wit; giving in his turn, elegant and expenſive entertainments. He has ſpent two or three fortunes, beſides the immenſe ſums he has raiſed on the public; being in that reſpect a perfect contraſt to Garrimond.

We ſometimes made parties to go to that Theatre, and when we could, carried ſome of the Bonhommican ladies of the factory with us; but it was not often we could prevail with them, as they ſtill retained their own country manners; having (to comply with the faſhion only) got ſmall artificial head-wings. Ariſto-

pharis

pharis always played the principal characters in his own pieces, and frequently mimicked the perſon and manner of the culprit intended to be expoſed to public ridicule, in ſo excellent a manner, that the whole audience were kept in a continual roar.

In ſhort, this theatre might be called by way of excellence, the laughing theatre; there was no forbearing. I do not believe a perſon brought directly from the fabled cave of Trophonius could have reſiſted,

We had not yet been at Rondelleva or Fairy-hall, but now made parties for both; not in the ſame evening as many people do; we huſbanded our

our amuſements better than that came to. With much perſuaſion ſome of our ladies accompanied us to the former, but nothing could draw them to the latter. Rondelleva is a vaſt rotund (in ſize far exceeding the Theo-pan), about a mile from town. It really ſtruck us very much at our firſt entrance. The company is as great a mixture as can well be imagined; from the Prince and Princeſs of the blood royal, to any body who can appear in a decent dreſs, and pay half an ecuris for entrance. It may properly be called an immenſe Coffee-houſe for both ſexes. Every thing is however decent at this place, even the Alæ-putas conceal their wings as much as they poſſibly can. There is always a band of muſic, and ſome ſingers; but no body ſeemed

to

to mind them. The place was exceedingly crouded that night, and however agreeable it may be at other times, it certainly was much the reverſe on this occaſion.

The entertainment at this place, is to walk round the room, and round the room, like a horſe in a mill. You ſee but half the company, for you muſt ſtill follow your leaders; (this is occaſioned by a large ſupport to the roof in the center of the room, in which there is a fire in cold weather); ſhould any number pretend to go the oppoſite way, there would be a full ſtop. The only method of ſeeing the whole, is to take poſſeſſion of a box (if you can, for on theſe crouded nights there are great demands for them); ſit down in it, and

ſee

ſee all the company paſs you at your eaſe. You have Tea and Coffee for your half ecuris if you chuſe it.

On crouded nights it is very difficult to get to your carriages; ſo much ſo, that company are often kept till three or four in the morning ſolely on that account. To prevent which, and our curioſity being ſatisfied, we made our retreat a little after eleven, and happily got ſafe home.

We were all men in the Fairy-hall party, and certainly it is well named; for every thing looks like Fairy-land or enchantment. A large garden well laid out, interſperſed with elegant buildings; in the midſt of which, is one for a band of muſic and good voices. Statues, Paintings, Caſcades ſtrike

ſtrike your eyes, whatever ſide you turn to. The whole illuminated with ſome thouſands of globular lamps, which make it almoſt as light as day. What added much to the oddity of the ſcene (though it was a great nuiſance), was the Alæ-putas flying about in great numbers, and perching upon the trees in a ridiculous manner; calling to the men as they walked paſt, and inviting them up to them. You pay but a ſcheris entrance, but the proprietor has great profit on his meat and wine, as it is cuſtomary to ſup here. We were reſolved to ſee the whole of the place, and went into a box. The prices of every thing are fixed; ſo much for a chicken, ſo much for a ſlice of beef, &c. &c. &c. The proviſions, though dear, were good of

of their kind; but the high priced wines were execrable. You ſit in open boxes, expoſed to the ribaldry of the Alæ-putas and drunken apprentices; who, after ten o'clock, became very noiſy and quarrelſome. They ſoon became too much ſo, for us to have any ſatisfaction in a longer ſtay; we therefore paid our bill and went home, wiſhing we had done it ſooner.

I have already mentioned my predilection for a horſe-race, luckily thoſe of Epicem (a ſmall town, fifteen miles from the capital) were advertiſed; and as none of the commanders had ever ſeen one, they were the more eaſily perſuaded to go one of the days. Fortunately the weather was favourable, and brought a vaſt deal

deal of company on the downs. They were of all ſorts; a great number of handſome carriages filled with Comras and Comrinas; ſome Nomras and Nomrinas; crouds of horſemen of all ranks; and not a few Alæ-putas in high life, in their carrs and ſix.

The running horſes ſeemed not inferior to ours in England; they were indeed beautiful creatures, and it warmed my heart to look at them.

They ſtarted, and every body (eſpecially thoſe who betted) were in an agitation of ſpirits; galloping about, and offering betts, at every ſeeming alteration in their progreſs.

The carrs and ſix attended them in the air, which had a beautiful effect. At laſt the puſh was made, the

the horſes ſtrained every nerve, and the Riders ſpared neither whip nor ſpur to urge them on. Of the four that run, two kept ſo near a-breaſt, it could not be diſtinguſhed which was foremoſt; then the noiſe was loud, and betts altered every moment, in favour now of one, now of another; at laſt they reached the winning poſt, and by the exertion of the rider one of them gave a ſpring forward, and won by half a neck. Nothing but ſhouting and hollowing was then to be heard; ſome glorying in their judgment, others curſing their ill-luck, and accuſing the loſing Rider of being bribed.

I ſhall not tire my reader with a deſcription of the other heats; ſuffice it to ſay, that the ſport was as fine

as ever I ſaw in England. We had alſo a Chaſe which very much diverted the company, and was quite unexpected. One of the Carr-born Goddeſſes, had very wiſely trained ſix Falcons for her equipage, and came with them to the ground that day, for the firſt time of trying them in public. Another was drawn by ſix beautiful Pigeons, which the Falcons unluckily got a view of; away they flew after them, being very little under command of their Charioteer. The Pigeons exerted themſelves with all their ſtrength to eſcape their enemy, nor did their Goddeſs reſtrain them. The efforts on both ſides were great, and the chaſe long, ſometimes in one direction, and ſometimes in another; at laſt, from the great agitation, both the Goddeſſes were

were thrown from their Carrs, the reins and harneſs were broke, and the poor Pigeons devoured. To put my reader out of pain for the Goddeſſes, I have the pleaſure to aſſure him they got no hurt, as their large ſpreading wings ſupported them in the air and broke the fall. We returned to town very well ſatisfied with our diverſion, and had the luck to eſcape being robbed.

CHAP. IX.

Every thing prepared for ſailing. Take leave at Court; and of our Friends. Sail with a fair wind. Speak with ſome Armoſerian Privateers. A Storm. Meet with a Dutch Frigate. The Captain of her gives the Author a paſſage to Battavia. Tender parting with Moraveres. His friendly behaviour to the Author; and humanity to the Dutch Crew. The Scurvy abates on board the Harlem Frigate, from the uſe of Malt and other things Moraveres ſpared them. Arrives at Battavia. Sent for by the Governor and Council, to interrogate him concerning the Iſland of Bonhomnica. Ships fitted out for that diſcovery. The Author falls ſick, but recovers. Sails to the Cape in a Dutch Indiaman. Gets a paſſage home in an Engliſh one. Arrives in Old England.

EVERY thing was now ready for ſailing, and we only waited for

 a fair

a fair wind. We took leave at Court, of the Ambaſſador, and of the Nomras who had ſhewed us civilities; but with much more real concern of the worthy Merchants of the factory, and of the virtuous Bonaris. Our grief at parting would have been greater, if we had not hoped to meet again the next year, or at leaſt to hear from one another. The wind came fair the day after we lay on board, and we ſailed the 1ſt of February 1776, having been near three months in this famous capital.

Our voyage was proſperous and agreeable during the whole month of February, and moſt part of that of March; no occurrence happened worth mentioning, except that we met, and ſpoke with ſeveral Armoſerian

Privateers; who paid due honours to the Bonhommican flag, ſeeing us ſo well prepared for them; or what is more probable, having no deſign to make themſelves any new enemies.

The goodneſs of heart which Moraveres ſhewed on every occaſion, made me almoſt adore him; and I perceived that my endeavours to imitate their manners, had not been entirely without ſucceſs, as I gained ground daily in his affections. The orderly behaviour of the inferior officers and common ſailors, was alſo truly admirable; and I often uſed to make the compariſon in my own mind, betwixt them and our Engliſh crews, where nothing is done without

out bawling, curſing, and ſwearing in a moſt ſhameful manner.

On March 27th, when by our reckoning we were within a hundred leagues of Bonhommica, and were happy in the thoughts of ſoon ſeeing our friends; at 2 p. m. the wind, which had moſtly been at weſt, changed to S. W. and freſhened conſiderably. This obliged us to take in our top-gallant-ſails, and even to reef the top-ſails. At half after four we took them in alſo, and at ſix reefed our courſes. Thus we run all that night, but the gale ſtill increaſed upon us. In the morning we counted our whole convoy ſtill in company, and put in another reef in our courſes. On the evening of the 28th, the Quadarow made the ſignal for lying to

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under a reefed mizen, for fear of ſhooting ahead of our port. It blew a perfect ſtorm all night, and the ſhip pitched ſo dreadfully, that we had ſome apprehenſions of her foundering. On the 29th at day-break, not one of the fleet was to be ſeen, and the ſtorm inſtead of abating grew every hour more violent; ſo that to prevent her foundering, we were obliged to put her before the wind under a treble reefed foreſail. She did not now labour in the ſea as before, but went with a prodigious velocity; at leaſt nine or ten knots an hour as well as we could judge, heaving the log-line in ſo mountainous a ſea being impracticable; however, on the 30th, we found it neceſſary to take in alſo the foreſail, and let her drive under bare poles. Moraveres

veres was as compoſed in this tempeſt as at other times, giving me his opinion and orders with the coolneſs of a virtuous man, who was prepared for all events. Nor did he even at ſuch a time overlook the firmneſs with which the maſts and rigging bore the buffeting of the winds, to the honour of Britiſh improvements.

This ſtorm continued with unabated violence to April 9th, when it began to loſe ſomewhat of its fury; but went off gradually as it came on. The 10th it abated conſiderably, but a prodigious high ſea ſtill run.

We now got out ſome ſails, and altered our courſe for Bonhommica. On the 11th fair weather, and the ſea much fallen: had at noon an obſervation,

ſervation, and found ourſelves in 10° 52′ ſouth latitude, and by ſeveral diſtances of the ſun and moon in 152° 34′ eaſt longitude. At 2 p. m. ſaw a ſail which we concluded muſt be one of the convoy, ſhe was to leeward, ſo we bore down to her; but how great was my ſurpriſe and joy when we neared her, to diſcover ſhe was European built and ſeemed to be Dutch. I acquainted Moraveres with it, who ſaid, it would give him great pleaſure to ſee an European ſhip, but was afraid it would be the means of depriving them of me; however, ſaid he, we muſt put away all ſelfiſhneſs from our hearts, when the happineſs of our friends is concerned.

A boat was immediately hoiſted out, and the Dutchman ſeeing we intended

intended coming on board of him, ordered the ſhip to lie to for us, and the Ardefow was commanded to do the ſame. We went on board, and found her a frigate of 22 guns called the Harlem, and commanded by John Van Trump. I had much ado to make myſelf underſtood by the Captain, as he was maſter of neither Engliſh nor French, nor I of Dutch. The ſailors being all on deck out of curioſity to ſee ſuch outlandiſh people, I aſked in Engliſh, if none of them were Engliſhmen; they all ſhook their heads. I then ſpoke to the ſame purpoſe in French, when one came forward, and ſaid in that language that he was a Walloon. The Captain was a well looking man, and polite, for his country. He aſked us very civilly into his cabbin,

cabbin, where the Walloon attended us. When there, he begged the favour to know how I came into theſe ſeas, and more particularly in a ſhip, and with people, whom he had never ſeen, or heard any thing ſpoke of. That all Europe believed, that there was no civiliſed nation in that part of the globe; but by the conſtruction of the ſhip, its large ſize, and the appearance of the people, it ſeemed to be otherwiſe. I gave him a faithful account of my travels, and particularly of the Iſland of Bonhommica, and its inhabitants, giving them the due praiſe their virtues deſerved; letting him know alſo, that I had entered into their ſervice, as there ſeemed little probability of my ever getting back to my own dear country.

try. I however had done it with this expreſs reſervation, that I was at liberty to quit it upon any occaſion of meeting with a European ſhip, that would carry me thither. But though I told him nothing but truth, no mention was made of the ſouthern continent; that great diſcovery I reſerved for my dear countrymen. I now in return requeſted an account of his buſineſs in theſe ſeas, but found him very reſerved on that ſubject. He only ſaid, that he had been ſent out by the governor general and council of Batavia, on a voyage of diſcovery; that he had been at New-Zealand, where one of his boat's crews had been cut off, and devoured by the ſavages; and that having been already out fifteen months, with a very ſickly ſhip's company, he was returning

returning thither with all poſſible expedition, before the ſcurvy had quite diſabled them. He concluded with offering me in a very handſome manner, a paſſage to Batavia, which I accepted with great thankfulneſs. He aſked us to ſtay dinner with him, which the Quadarow conſented to, on condition he dined with him next day, on board the Ardefow. This he readily conſented to, having no doubt a curioſity to ſee the ſhip, and the manners of the people who navigated her. Before dinner Captain Van Trump ſhowed Moraveres every part of the Harlem, who was not ſo much pleaſed as might have been expected; but Dutch ſhips are in general of a clumſy and heavy conſtruction in compariſon with the Engliſh.

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The Dutch Captain gave us the beſt dinner that was in his power; every thing was neat and plain, which greatly pleaſed our Quadarow. What we wanted in freſh meat, he made up in good liquors; arrack punch and Conſtantia wine, were both quite new to Moraveres, and much admired by him. After dinner, we returned to the Ardefow (which I ſhall no longer call our ſhip, as I was ſo ſoon to leave her), and I began to put my affairs in ſome order, to be removed on board the Harlem. I muſt honeſtly own, that though I had now a proſpect of ſeeing Old England again, which I had for a long time almoſt deſpaired of; yet the parting with Moraveres, and the thoughts of never ſeeing my royal miſtreſs or any of my friends in Ludorow more, ſtruggled hard

hard in my thoughts, with the love of my native country; and it was not an eaſy conqueſt which the latter at laſt gained. Moraveres obſerved my concern, and was pleaſed with it; he ſaid it ſhewed a good heart, not to quit people who valued me, without regret, though it was to return to my own country. But, continued he, you muſt endeavour to ſhake it off, as you are only doing your duty, and I ſhall comfort myſelf in your abſence with the hopes of your being happy, and that you will not entirely forget me and my country.

He then made ſome inquiries concerning the Dutch nation; and when I had given him an account of their ſmall territory in Europe, and their extenſive commerce, together with their great power in India; their character,

character, manners, &c. &c. He ſaid, they were a ſingular inſtance of the powerful effects of commerce, but there were ſome things in their character which he could not approve of; they ſeem, ſaid he, a ſelfiſh people, and make every thing give way to that ſordid principle. I afterwards (at his own deſire) informed him in what manner I was to get home; and he (underſtanding, that after reaching Batavia, a long voyage was to be made to Europe) went to his deſk, and brought out a purſe filled with 200 Tudarines, and ſaid to me, Bowman, you are going amongſt a ſelfiſh people, where you will be an intire ſtranger; if you cannot amongſt men of that character pay for what you want, you will be very ill ſerved. Receive then this money which I have

no occaſion for, it may be of uſe to you. I was delighted, and yet hurt with the generoſity of my friend, and would have excuſed myſelf from accepting it, by letting him know, that I was not without money enough (I hoped) to ſerve my occaſions; but finding he would take my refuſal very ill, I was obliged to acquieſce. I wrote a letter to the Lurgow Amorow, begging he would acquaint her Majeſty with my great acknowledgments and gratitude for all her favours, which I aſſured him would never be obliterated from my memory, while I had life; and alſo aſſuring him of my great reſpect and regard for his own perſon and virtues, as well as for the whole Bonhommican nation. I wrote alſo to my hoſt Lurgofage, incloſing one in it to my dear friend Ouragow at Seripante.

Next

Next day, Captain Van Trump came on board according to promiſe, and brought his interpreter with him. Before dinner I ſhewed him the ſhip, which was cleared for that purpoſe, and he was not a little ſurpriſed with it; but as I honeſtly told him how ſhe had been fitted out under my directions, by order of her Bonhommican Majeſty, his admiration was ſomewhat leſſened. He got the beſt dinner that the ſhip could afford, and wine both of the growth of Bonhommica and Luxo-volupto; which were very different from any he ever drank, and conſequently increaſed his wonder. Converſing about Bonhommica, the Captain ſaid to me, that it ſeemed impoſſible to him, that an Iſland of ſo large a ſize, and lying in the longitude and latitude I had mentioned, ſhould hitherto have eſ-

caped diſcovery; but, on conſidering the vaſt extent of the Pacific Ocean, it by chance might happen; and what he ſaw before him, and all around, was a plain proof that it had.

In viewing the ſhip, he had obſerved that all the men looked in perfect health, without the leaſt appearance of the ſcurvy, and at dinner mentioned it to me as ſomething very uncommon. I anſwered him, that we had only been ſeventy days out of port, which was not ſo long, but with common management that diſtemper might be prevented; for I aſſured him the two Britiſh ſhips which have lately been in theſe ſeas, had been 117 days without ſeeing land; and yet to my knowledge without any appearance of it. He begged to know, in what manner they were victualled,

victualled, or if any other means were uſed to prevent that deſtructive malady. Upon this, I gave him a full account of our proviſion and management (but with which I ſhall not trouble the reader), and afterwards told him that the Ardefow had by way of experiment been conducted exactly in the ſame manner; which probably had contributed to the healthfulneſs of the men. After ſitting ſilent for a minute or two, he replied, that I had told him of a very happy diſcovery, and wiſhed he had an opportunity of trying it upon his ſickly crew. To which I rejoined, that Moraveres was ſo humane and worthy a man, that I was certain if there was ſuch a quantity left, as to allow any to be ſpared, that he would readily do it. The worthy Quadarow, upon being told of the

ſickly condition of the Dutch ſhip, and what was requeſted of him, immediately ſent for a return of theſe ſtores to be made him; and finding he ſafely might ſpare a part to people in ſuch diſtreſs, ordered a certain quantity of each to be properly caſked up and put into the Harlem's boat.

Van Trump expreſſed his acknowledgments for his humanity, and it being now time to depart, I took a laſt farewel of my dear friend, which was on neither ſide with dry eyes; and alſo of the quarter-deck officers; even the common men were not forgot; and I have the ſatisfaction of remembering, that they all ſhowed a concern at parting with me.

The ſhips ſteering different courſes, were ſoon out of ſight of each other; but

but my heart ſtill glowed with the remembrance of the Ardefow and her excellent commander.

Captain Van Trump treated me very well during our voyage to Batavia, and the favour I had obtained for his ſick men required no leſs at his hands. By the help of our interpreter, I gave the ſurgeon inſtructions how the ſtores were to be managed to the beſt advantage, and being an idle man, even overlooked the giving of them regularly myſelf. It was with infinite pleaſure that I obſerved their ſalutary effects; thoſe who were only beginning to be ill, recovered in a very ſhort time; and thoſe who had been long down, grew by degrees better and better.

The Dutch language does not differ greatly from the Engliſh; I took

ſome pains in acquiring it while on board this ſhip, and not altogether without ſucceſs; before we got to Batavia, I could talk it tolerably well. We arrived at this famous Emporium June 26th, 1776, without any thing worth relating having happened in the voyage.

Before I had been a week at Batavia, a very civil meſſage was ſent me from the Governor-general and Council, deſiring to ſee me, which I accordingly obeyed. When I was introduced, it ſoon appeared what their buſineſs with me was, by the Governor's immediately interrogating me, concerning the ſhip from which the Harlem had taken me. I gave him a faithful account as far as it went, of the Iſland of Bonhommica and every thing I knew concerning it, with which they ſeemed ſatisfied,

as it agreed exactly with Van Trump's account of the Ardefow, and her ſhip's company. Before I left Batavia, two ſhips were fitting out to go on that diſcovery; whereof one was to be commanded by Van Trump. This gave me ſome uneaſineſs, as I wiſhed no body might get the ſtart of my own dear countrymen, in an intercourſe with ſo virtuous a people; and I hope they will do me the juſtice to conſider, that, circumſtanced as I was, it was utterly impoſſible for me to conceal that valuable diſcovery from the Dutch.

I had hitherto enjoyed an uninterrupted good ſtate of health during all my dangers and fatigues; but the ſtinking putrid air of this abominable place, was too powerful for me. I fell down in a putrid fever, and was many

many days ſtruggling for life. The moſt noted phyſicians were called to my aſſiſtance by Van Trump, who, to do him juſtice, acted a friendly part by me; and at the end of three weeks (whether from the medicines I had taken, or from youth and a good conſtitution, I ſhall not determine), my diſeaſe took a favourable turn. I began to recover, but it was very ſlowly; which no doubt was in a great meaſure occaſioned by my continuing in the ſame bad air. My deſire of being removed into the country was complied with; and I found great benefit by that change. Sickneſs, it is generally ſaid, is chargeable; this I found to my coſt; for had it not been for my good friend's purſe of Tudorines, I could not have defrayed the expences of mine. I got Dutch money for them from a gold-

a goldſmith; and many of the Merchants and Council bought them from him as great curioſities.

Van Trump undertook to procure me a paſſage, in the firſt ſhip bound to the Cape of Good-Hope; and to acquaint me when ſhe was ready to ſail. This did not happen till the middle of October, when I came to town, and went on board immediately, after thanking the Captain for all his favours. The ſhip was a Dutch Eaſt Indiaman, called the Oſter-hought, commanded by Iſaac Van Neck, a very ſenſible good ſort of man. As ſoon as we got out to ſea, I found myſelf quite a different man, and daily recovered my ſtrength and ſpirits. We had rather a tedious paſſage to the Cape, though no very bad weather; having ſailed from Batavia the

the end of October, and not arriving there till the beginning of March 1777. I was now got to a known country, and went to lodge at the ſame houſe I had been well treated at, four years and a half before. Engliſh company's ſhips were frequently coming from India, and calling here for refreſhments in their way to Europe. I took my paſſage home in the Triton, the Hon. Captain Elphinſton commander, a moſt agreeable and worthy man, who made every one on board his ſhip happy. We called at St. Helena, as is uſual for the company's ſhips, but made no long ſtay, had a proſperous voyage home, and came to an anchor in the Downs, on the 24th of July; when I ſoon had the happineſs of breathing my native air, of finding my dear father in health,

health, and all my family and relations very happily eſtabliſhed.

The only loſs I had to regret, was that of Sir Charles Saunders; him I moſt ſincerely lamented, both as a worthy man, and the only patron I had in the Britiſh navy. I have an ambition to ſerve my King and Country, and deſire no other reward for my great diſcoveries, than to be admitted to the ſame rank which I left in the Bonhommican ſervice. But as in this country every thing goes by intereſt, I almoſt deſpair of ſucceſs; and heartily wiſh my good friend Omai was ſtill here, who, I make no doubt, would have exerted to the utmoſt, all his intereſt with the Great in my favour.

It requires no nice inveſtigation to diſcover, that the Britiſh manners at

preſent reſemble much more thoſe of the Luxo-voluptans, than the Bonhommicans. I am ſorry to find it ſo, but for my own part I ſhall endeavour to form my friendſhips with thoſe only, who have the greateſt ſimilitude to the latter nation; whoſe virtuous lives ſhall be the models for my imitation.

As the opportunity of returning to my native country was ſo unexpected, and happened at ſea; there was no poſſibility of bringing any ſpecimens of the manufactures, arms, or curioſities of the countries I viſited, with me. However, if any gentleman will give himſelf the trouble of calling at my lodgings in St. Alban's-Street, I can ſhew him the coins of Bonhommica and Luxo-volupto; and ſome of the manufactures of both countries in

in my Bonhommican uniform, and the cloaths I made up at Miro-volante to appear in at court.

I have not increaſed the ſize and price of this ſmall volume, by a vocabulary of words, which I could eaſily have furniſhed from the languages I acquired. But if the Public ſhews any curioſity concerning theſe languages, they ſhall be indulged with ſomething more complete than has hitherto appeared, of thoſe ſpoke in the ſouthern hemiſphere; which I ſhall publiſh by ſubſcription.

Thus have I, without any expence to my country, diſcovered the hitherto ſuppoſed, but much doubted of, Great Southern Continent. A fifth diviſion of this Terraqueous Globe, of no inconſiderable magnitude; being (by

the beſt information I could obtain) at leaſt as large as Europe. And I hope from the known generoſity of my countrymen, that I ſhall not be ſo ungratefully uſed by them, as the great Columbus was by the Spaniards; but that they will do me the honour of giving my name to it; which I think without diſpute I have a much better right to, than Americus Veſputius had to that of America.

I ſhall not pretend to dictate to the Public, by which of my names it ſhould be called, either of them is at their ſervice; but if they will allow me to give my opinion, I think BOWMANIA would be ſofter, and more in uniſon with the names of the other diviſions ſo long in uſe, than HILDEBRANDIA.

FINIS.